

**WEST**

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**Term:**

(5995015 or 5781889 or 5732401 or 6185683 or  
 6321092) [pn]

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### Search History

**DATE:** Wednesday, April 03, 2002    [Printable Copy](#)    [Create Case](#)
**Set Name   Query**

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result set

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*L26    (5995015 or 5781889 or 5732401 or 6185683 or 6321092)[pn]5    L26L25    (5278399)[pn]1    L25*DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*L24    (787334 or 565290 or 5278399)[pn]7    L24L23    199512[pn]3    L23*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*L22    120 and (track\$)0    L22L21    120 and (track\$ same portable)0    L21L20    5019714[pn]1    L20L19    15 and (track\$ same portable)1    L19*DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*

<u>L18</u>	(999513 or 644504)	6	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	L16	0	<u>L17</u>
<i>DB=EPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L16</u>	(999513 or 644504)	1	<u>L16</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L15</u>	(5019714)[pn]	1	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L13 and (portab\$ or wireless)	5	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	l3 and ((track\$ or detect\$ or monitor\$) adj3 (receipt or movement or package or parcel))	16	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 and portab\$	24	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	l3 and ((track\$ or detect\$ or monitor\$) same (receipt or movement or package or parcel))	104	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	l3 and (track\$ and portabl\$)	69	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l4 and (portable)	4	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	l4 and ((portable or disconnect\$ or movable or remot\$) adj3 (station or terminal or computer))	6	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	l4 and ((portable or disconnect\$ or movable) adj3 (station or terminal or computer))	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (portable adj2 terminal)	1	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	l3 and ((track\$ or detect\$ or monitor\$) adj3 (receipt or movement or package or parcel))	16	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	((/ )!.CCLS.  (705/7  705/406  705/1 )!.CCLS.  (or/ )!.CCLS. )	852	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	6105014[pn]	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(6202051 or 5835896 or 4769796 or 5197000 or 5774867 or 5905975)[pn]	6	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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and USPATFULL  
NEWS 11 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY  
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:34:58 ON 03 APR 2002

=> file uspatfull europatfull inpadoc inspec japio uspat2 nldb patoswo patosep

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.84	0.84

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=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?)(3a)(receipt or movement or package or parcel))

2 FILES SEARCHED...

7 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 68086 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?)(3A)(RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR PACKAGE OR PARCEL))

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?)(a)(receipt or movement or package or parcel))

2 FILES SEARCHED...

L2 15957 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?)(A)(RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR PACKAGE OR PARCEL))

=> s l2 and ((portab? or wireless)(2w)(station or computer or terminal))

2 FILES SEARCHED...

L3 245 L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS)(2W)(STATION OR COMPUTER OR TERMINAL))

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?)(w)internal(w)(receipt or movement or package or parcel))

2 FILES SEARCHED...

8 FILES SEARCHED...

L4 2 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?)(W) INTERNAL(W)(RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR PACKAGE OR PARCEL))

=> d kwic 1

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2002 IEE

AB. . . humidity. The HMS can resolve humidity changes of +or-2.5% RH over a

2-cm range. The resolution is sufficient enough to **monitor internal package** humidity for either in vitro or in vivo

testing.

=> d kwic 2

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2002 IEE  
AB. . . humidity. The HMS can resolve humidity changes of +or-2.5%RH over a  
2 cm range. The resolution is sufficient enough to **monitor**  
**internal package** humidity for either in in-vitro or  
in-vivo testing.

=> d hsit

'HSIT' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'INSPEC'

The following are valid formats:

BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data  
IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels  
IND ----- AN, plus Index Data  
ABS ----- AN, plus Abstract  
ALL ----- AN, BIB, Abstract and Index Data  
IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels  
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)  
TRIAL ----- Title and Index Data  
To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes.  
For a list of display field codes, enter 'HELP DFIELDS' at an arrow prompt  
(=>). Examples of formats include: 'TI'; 'AN,TI,AU'; 'BIB,CT'; 'TI,CT'.  
The order of the terms in the formats is not important, but information  
will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.  
The same formats may be used with the DISPLAY ACC command to display the  
record for a specified accession number.  
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The following are valid formats:

BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data  
IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels  
IND ----- AN, plus Index Data  
ABS ----- AN, plus Abstract  
ALL ----- AN, BIB, Abstract and Index Data  
IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels  
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)  
TRIAL ----- Title and Index Data  
To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes.  
For a list of display field codes, enter 'HELP DFIELDS' at an arrow prompt  
(=>). Examples of formats include: 'TI'; 'AN,TI,AU'; 'BIB,CT'; 'TI,CT'.  
The order of the terms in the formats is not important, but information  
will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.  
The same formats may be used with the DISPLAY ACC command to display the  
record for a specified accession number.  
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:34:58 ON 03 APR 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, INPADOC, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPAT2, NLDB,  
PATOSWO, PATOSEP' ENTERED AT 14:37:18 ON 03 APR 2002

L1 68086 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (3A) (RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR  
P

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L2      15957 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (A) (RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR
PA
L3      245 S L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (2W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TER
L4      2 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (W) INTERNAL (W) (RECEIPT OR
MOV

=> s l2 and ((portab? or wireless) (w) (station or computer or terminal))

2 FILES SEARCHED...
L5      172 L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TERMINA
L))

=> d kwic 1

L5      ANSWER 1 OF 172 USPATFULL
DRWD      . . . the user to give an enhanced capability even to a conventional
word processing or spreadsheet, or other program. A unique
portable computer for use on airplanes and elsewhere
is disclosed
DETD      [0207] "Virtual reality" too requires 3D inputs for head
tracking, movement of body parts and the like. This
has lead to the development of a further area of sensor capability
which. . .

=> d kwic 2

L5      ANSWER 2 OF 172 USPATFULL
SUMM      [0004] The present invention relates to computer input devices and more
particularly to a wireless computer input system.
DETD      [0084] Other antenna designs, applicable to the wireless
computer input application, are illustrated in FIGS. 8, 9, 10,
11, and 12. FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a circular structure,. . .
DETD      . . . other signal processing algorithms to process instantly
measured signals to remove included signal distortion which reduces the
accuracy of the movement detection algorithm. The
correction processes includes correction for reduction in signal value
with distance of locator unit from an EM sensor,. . .
CLM      What is claimed is:
. . . signal processing algorithms to process instantly measured signals
to
remove included signal distortion, said distortion reduces the accuracy
of the movement detection algorithm.

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:34:58 ON 03 APR 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, INPADOC, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPAT2, NLDB,
PATOSWO, PATOSEP' ENTERED AT 14:37:18 ON 03 APR 2002
L1      68086 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (3A) (RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR
P
L2      15957 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (A) (RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR
PA
L3      245 S L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (2W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TER
L4      2 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (W) INTERNAL (W) (RECEIPT OR
MOV
L5      172 S L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TERM

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?) (2w) (package or parcel))

```

2 FILES SEARCHED...

8 FILES SEARCHED...

L6 1707 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (2W) (PACKAGE OR PARCEL))

=> s l6 and ((portab? or wireless) (w) (station or computer or terminal))

2 FILES SEARCHED...

L7 15 L6 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TERMINAL))

=> d kwic 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . tool may be a hand held service tool, e.g. in the form of a palm pilot, a cellular telephone, a **wireless computer** mouse, a laptop computer, or any other suitable kind of hand held tool.

DETD . . . it is added to the relevant database. The code is used for sorting of the parcels and for monitoring and **tracking** of the **parcel** through the postal parcel delivery system.

=> d 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 2001:206243 USPATFULL

TI Parcel self-servicing machine

IN Didriksen, Jan, Lystrup, Denmark

Hundeboll, Jorn Vagn, Stovring, Denmark

Jorgensen, Wolmer, Lystrup, Denmark

Pedersen, John Nymann, Lystrup, Denmark

Mikkelsen, Jan, Skanderborg, Denmark

Rasmussen, Leif Fleming, Broby, Denmark

PI US 2001042055 A1 20011115

AI US 2001-777683 A1 20010207 (9)

PRAI DK 2000-193 20000207

US 2000-181229P 20000209 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 1822

INCL INCLM: 705/407.000

INCLS: 705/401.000

NCL NCLM: 705/407.000

NCLS: 705/401.000

IC [7]

ICM: G06F017-00

ICS: G07B017-02; G01G019-413

=> da b 1

DA IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.

For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter

"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d ab 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL

AB A parcel self-servicing machine for check-in and/or delivery of items, such as mail items, library books, postal order items etc. Is capable of

communicating via a global computer network. Items to be checked in or delivered may be pre-announced via the global computer network. The

system may be adapted to receive payment, e.g. credit card payment. May have an item receiving unit having a cylinder shell part defining an interior cavity, the shell part having an opening defined therein for allowing items to pass between the exterior and the interior of the shell part. The system may comprise at least two storage parts for storing items and a connecting part for connecting a chosen storage part and a receiving/delivery platform. A plurality of storage parts may be arranged on a carousel. Maintenance may be performed on the system by means of an electronic connection between an electronic service tool and the control unit of the system.

=> d 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL  
 AN 2001:206243 USPATFULL  
 TI Parcel self-servicing machine  
 IN Didriksen, Jan, Lystrup, Denmark  
 Hundeboll, Jorn Vagn, Stovring, Denmark  
 Jorgensen, Wolmer, Lystrup, Denmark  
 Pedersen, John Nymann, Lystrup, Denmark  
 Mikkelsen, Jan, Skanderborg, Denmark  
 Rasmussen, Leif Fleming, Broby, Denmark  
 PI US 2001042055 A1 20011115  
 AI US 2001-777683 A1 20010207 (9)  
 PRAI DK 2000-193 20000207  
 US 2000-181229P 20000209 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS APPLICATION  
 LN.CNT 1822  
 INCL INCLM: 705/407.000  
 INCLS: 705/401.000  
 NCL NCLM: 705/407.000  
 NCLS: 705/401.000  
 IC [7]  
 ICM: G06F017-00  
 ICS: G07B017-02; G01G019-413

=> d kwic 2

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL  
 SUMM Federal Express uses automated computer **tracking** and **package** handling equipment to route individual packages to their destinations. Delivery information is put into the tracking computer to allow customers. . . .  
 DETD . . . other item in digital form by inserting a floppy diskette or smart card into reader 4132, or by connecting a **portable computer** up to port 4130 and having the **portable computer** "upload" the document into appliance 600.

=> d ab 2

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL  
 AB Documents and other items can be delivered electronically from sender to recipient with a level of trustedness approaching or exceeding that provided by a personal document courier. A trusted electronic go-between can validate, witness and/or archive transactions while, in some cases,

actively participating in or directing the transaction. Printed or imaged documents can be marked using handwritten signature images, seal images, electronic fingerprinting, watermarking, and/or steganography. Electronic commercial transactions and transmissions take place in a reliable, "trusted" virtual distribution environment that provides significant efficiency and cost savings benefits to users in addition

to

providing an extremely high degree of confidence and trustedness. The systems and techniques have many uses including but not limited to secure document delivery, execution of legal documents, and electronic data interchange (EDI).

=> d 2

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL  
AN 2001:19924 USPATFULL  
TI Trusted and secure techniques, systems and methods for item delivery and execution  
IN Ginter, Karl L., Beltsville, MD, United States  
Shear, Victor H., Bethesda, MD, United States  
Spahn, Francis J., El Cerrito, CA, United States  
Van Wie, David M., Sunnyvale, CA, United States  
Weber, Robert P., Menlo Park, CA, United States  
PA InterTrust Technologies Corp., Santa Clara, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6185683 B1 20010206  
AI US 1998-221479 19981228 (9)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-699711, filed on 12 Aug 1996, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-388107, filed on 13 Feb 1995, now abandoned  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
LN.CNT 5119  
INCL INCLM: 713/176.000  
INCLS: 705/052.000; 705/077.000  
NCL NCLM: 713/176.000  
NCLS: 705/052.000; 705/077.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: H04L009-00  
EXF 713/176; 713/167; 705/51-54; 705/77-79

=> d kwic 3

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL  
AB . . . a switch such as a reed relay contained within the battery package which is triggered by a magnet within a **portable computer**. Alternatively, a control terminal may be provided on the exterior of the battery package which is connected to the gate. .  
SUMM . . . ability of portable computers including a high performance microprocessor or a high fidelity display device, consumption of electricity in the **portable computer** increases. Therefore, portable computers use a high capacity rechargeable battery which includes NiCd (nickel-cadmium) batteries, or NiMH (nickel-metal Hydride) batteries.  
SUMM In the operation of the **portable computer** or another portable electric device, it is important to provide sufficient electric power from the battery. For this object, there are functions within the **portable computer** itself for reducing consumption of

electric power. For example, a back-light intensifier of an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) can be. . . . However, even with these power saving features, a high capacity rechargeable battery is still needed for long operation of the **portable computer**.

SUMM . . . with electricity, it is possible to have a short-circuit of the battery terminals when the battery is removed from the **portable computer**.

SUMM . . . a short-circuit of the battery terminals. A further object of this invention is to provide a system which enables a **portable computer** to operate for a longer period of time based on the control of the battery device. A further object of. . . .

SUMM . . . applied to the gate. The signals applied to the gate may be due to physically placing the battery in the **portable computer** or may be due to a signal sent from the **portable computer**. In one embodiment, a magnet in the computer triggers a switch or relay in the battery so that the desired.

DRWD FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a **portable computer** and a battery;

DRWD FIG. 3 illustrates the battery being inserted into the **portable computer**;

DRWD FIG. 4 illustrates the battery fully inserted into the **portable computer**;

DRWD FIG. 12 illustrates a hardware block diagram of a **portable computer**, AC power supply and battery according to the second embodiment of the invention.

DETD . . . designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and more particularly to FIG. 1 thereof, there is illustrated a **portable computer** 1 and battery 5 for connection with the **portable computer**. The **portable computer** 1, such as a word processor or personal computer, includes a display 2 such as an LCD, a keyboard 3, a battery storage section 4 for holding a battery package 5 which supplies electric power to the **portable computer** 1. A magnet 14 is provided on the surface of the battery storage portion 4 which acts on a switch. . . .

DETD . . . magnetically activated switch, or a mechanical switch which engages with a part of the battery storage portion 4 of the **portable computer**. Further, other types of switches may be used as long as the switch is closed when the battery package is.

DETD . . . the gate and source allows current to flow from the positive terminal. When the battery package is detached from the **portable computer**, the reed relay 7 is open because a magnetic field is not present. Therefore, the electric potential of the source. . . .

the positive terminal 10 and the negative terminal 11 are short-circuited when the battery package 5 is detached from the **portable computer** 1, there is no discharging of electric current from the drain electrode D to the positive terminal 10 (direction A. . . .

DETD However, even when the battery package 5 is detached from the **portable computer** 1, the parasitic diode 18 which is not necessarily a separate element but included within the MOS-FET 8 allows the. . . .

DETD . . . 3 and 4 illustrate the battery package 5 as it is inserted into the battery storage portion 4 of the **portable computer** 1. In FIG. 3, the reed relay 7 is open and does not detect the battery package 5 completely inserted into the battery storage portion 4. In FIG. 4, the reed relay 7 is closed due to. . . . 11 respectively of the battery package 5 engage with the positive and negative terminals 12 and 13 respectively of the **portable**

**computer**. In the above-described embodiment, the use of a magnetic field is employed so that the battery can be discharged through. . . battery package 5 into place and allows a reliable detection of the insertion of the battery package 5 into the **portable computer** 1. However, alternatives to the use of a magnetic field such as a mechanical switch or light sensing switch may. . .

DETD . . . the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 6-8 is that it is possible to electrically disconnect the battery package 5 from the **portable computer** 1, even when the battery is contained within the battery storage portion 4. This is simply done by removing the. . . signal applied to the control terminal 16 and may be desirable when an AC power source is connected to the **portable computer** 1.

DETD . . . will have a large capacity in order to enable a longer operation of a portable electric device such as a **portable computer**. The larger the single battery device, the longer the charging time for such a battery. Further, the single battery device.

DETD FIG. 12 shows a hardware block diagram of a **portable computer** 1' which controls the connection of the batteries. The battery package 5" includes three battery systems 20a, 20b and 20c. . .

DETD . . . three switches which control whether or not power is supplied from the battery systems 20a, 20b, and 20c. In the **portable computer** 1', the consumption of electric power of the LCD 2, the microcomputer unit 21 and the HDD 22 have different. . .

DETD . . . 24, the microcomputer unit 21 can charge the batteries using the AC power supply 25, even during operation of the **portable computer**. For example, if the hard disk drive 22 is not being used, the battery 20c thereof may be charged. It. . .

DETD . . . MOS-FET. Also, it is simple to modify the capacity of each rechargeable battery based on the corresponding element within the **portable computer** so that elements which consume more electric power than others have a larger capacity battery. This invention is also applicable. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . said apparatus further comprising the device connected to the first terminal of the current switch, wherein said device is a **portable computer** having at least two components, a first of said components powered by the first battery system and a second of. . .

=> d ab 3

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL

AB A rechargeable battery package includes circuitry with a switching device which disconnects the exterior terminals of the battery package from one or more batteries therein. The circuit also includes a device having a diode function which allows the battery or batteries to be charged regardless of the state of the switching device. A power MOS-FET having a diode characteristic is used for the switching device and diode device. The gate of the power MOS-FET controls the disconnections of the batteries within the battery package. The gate is connected to a switch such as a reed relay contained within the battery package which is triggered by a magnet within a **portable computer**. Alternatively, a control terminal may be provided on the exterior of the battery package which is connected to the gate of the power MOS-FET.

=> d kwic 4

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL

DETD . . . also be updated. Thus, if desired, the software can be updated in the field by a plug-in connection to a **portable computer** without opening up the hardware.

DETD Another feature is the addition of the temperature sensor 319 within the

**detector**/preamplifier **package**. The optimum detector bias voltage can shift dramatically with temperature changes. The temperature sensor 319 allows the system to monitor. . .

=> d kwic 5

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL

DETD . . . in the transverse direction parallel to the disk surface (the plane in which the actuator execute seeks to the various **tracks**). The **package** height of this configuration is approximately 6.2 mm.

DETD . . . a 386 or 486 microprocessor both in foot print as well as in vertical height, to develop extremely thin and **portable computer** systems.

=> d kwic 6

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL

DETD . . . also be updated. Thus, if desired, the software can be updated in the field by a plug-in connection to a **portable computer** without opening up the hardware.

DETD Another feature is the addition of the temperature sensor 319 within the

**detector**/preamplifier **package**. The optimum detector bias voltage can shift dramatically with temperature changes. The temperature sensor 319 allows the system to monitor. . .

=> d kwic 7

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL

DETD . . . in the transverse direction parallel to the disk surface (the plane in which the actuator execute seeks to the various **tracks**). The **package** height of this configuration is approximately 6.2 mm.

DETD . . . a 386 or 486 microprocessor both in foot print as well as in vertical height, to develop extremely thin and **portable computer** systems.

=> d kwic 8

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel. . .

Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to

**track the parcel** from destination to destination.

Although shown with particular reference to a particular configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted.

A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing

**detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for

example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's body or clothing.

The . . . the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable terminal** to a stationary receiver.

=> d 8

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 999513 EUROPATFULL ED 20000521 EW 200019 FS OS

TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.

TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.

TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.

IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;

Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;

Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US

PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., One Symbol Plaza, Holtsville, New York 11742-1300, US

SO Wila-EPZ-2000-H19-T2a

DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE; R LT; R SI

PIT EPA2 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG

PI EP 999513 A2 20000510

OD 20000510

AI EP 2000-101674 19940909

PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914

US 1994-269171 19940630

RLI EP 644504 DIV

IC ICM G06K007-10

=> d kwic 9

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . also be updated. Thus, if desired, the software can be updated in the field by a plug-in connection to a **portable computer** without opening up the hardware.

Another feature is the addition of the temperature sensor 319 within the

**detector/preamplifier package**. The optimum detector bias voltage can shift dramatically with temperature changes. The temperature sensor 319 allows the system to monitor. . .

=> d kwic 10

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . also be updated. Thus, if desired, the software can be updated in the field by a plug-in connection to a **portable computer** without opening up the hardware.

Another feature is the addition of the temperature sensor 319 within the

**detector/preamplifier package.** The optimum detector bias voltage can shift dramatically with temperature changes. The temperature sensor 319 allows the system to monitor. . .

=> d kwic 11

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel. . .

Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel** from destination to destination.

Although shown with particular reference to a plane configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted. . .

A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's

body

or clothing.

The . . . the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable terminal** to a stationary receiver.

(not Figure . . . the components in the control unit. A base station shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to

**track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel. . .

(not Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to

**track** the **parcel** from destination to destination. Although shown with particular reference to a plane configuration,

this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted. . .

that A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner

the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's body or clothing.

The . . . the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable terminal** to a stationary receiver.

=> d 11

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL ED 20000109 EW 199512 FS OS STA B

TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.

TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.

TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.

IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;

Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;

Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US

PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 116 Wilbur Place, Bohemia New York 11716, US  
 SO Wila-EPZ-1995--T2a  
 DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
 PIT EPA1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PI EP 644504 A1 19950322  
 OD 19950322  
 AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
 PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
 US 1994-269171 19940630  
 IC ICM G06K007-10

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL UP 20000828 EW 200033 FS PS  
 TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
 TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.  
 TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.  
 IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;  
 Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
 Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
 PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 116 Wilbur Place, Bohemia New York 11716, US  
 SO Wila-EPS-2000-H33-T2  
 DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
 PIT EPB1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT  
 PI EP 644504 B1 20000816  
 OD 19950322  
 AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
 PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
 US 1994-269171 19940630  
 REP EP 338376 A EP 360250 A  
 EP 488177 A EP 541065 A  
 WO 90-10885 A US 4939355 A  
 US 5019714 A  
 IC ICM G06K007-10

=> d kwic 12

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 15 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Using . . . computers, electronic mail and public-information  
 databases. When field employees need to send information back to the  
 office, they use a **portable computer** and radio modem  
 to transmit data messages via radio to the nearest base station. Within  
 seconds, the data is transmitted. . .

McCaw, . . . at a disadvantage with its competitor, Federal Express,  
 because it does not have a nationwide private mobile data network to  
**track package** movement.

=> d kwic 13

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 15 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX High-resolution "12-in." **monitor** in **package** not much  
 larger than 5-stick pack of chewing gum has some consumer electronics,  
 computer and display-device manufacturers excited by prospects. . .

Applications . . . in conjunction with portable CD-ROM player. In  
 more or less current form, display is being considered as personal screen for  
**portable computer**; hands-free information display for  
 training, instruction, etc.; radio paging devices; portable fax receiver

or other telephone display readout; detailed readout. . .

=> d kwic 14

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 15 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX High-resolution "12-in." **monitor** in **package** not much larger than 5-stick pack of chewing gum has some consumer electronics, computer and display-device manufacturers excited by prospects. . .

Among uses being proposed for display in more or less current form: Personal screen for **portable computer**; hands-free information display for training, instruction, etc.; radio paging devices; portable fax receiver or other telephone display readout; detailed readout. . .

=> d kwic 15

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 15 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX High-resolution "12-in." **monitor** in **package** not much larger than 5-stick pack of chewing gum has some consumer electronics, computer and display-device manufacturers excited by prospects. . .

Among uses being proposed for display in more or less current form: Personal screen for **portable computer**; hands-free information display for training, instruction, etc.; radio paging devices; portable fax receiver or other telephone display readout; detailed readout. . .

=> d 11

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL ED 20000109 EW 199512 FS OS STA B  
TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.  
TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.  
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Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 116 Wilbur Place, Bohemia New York 11716, US  
SO Wila-EPZ-1995-H12-T2a  
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
PI EP 644504 A1 19950322  
OD 19950322  
AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
US 1994-269171 19940630  
IC ICM G06K007-10

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL UP 20000828 EW 200033 FS PS  
TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.  
TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.

IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;  
 Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
 Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
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 DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
 PIT EPB1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT  
 PI EP 644504 B1 20000816  
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 AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
 PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
 US 1994-269171 19940630  
 REP EP 338376 A EP 360250 A  
 EP 488177 A EP 541065 A  
 WO 90-10885 A US 4939355 A  
 US 5019714 A  
 IC ICM G06K007-10

=> d all 11

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

# PATENT APPLICATION

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL ED 20000109 EW 199512 FS OS STA B  
 TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
 IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;  
 Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
 Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
 PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 116 Wilbur Place, Bohemia New York 11716, US  
 PAN 417662  
 AG Wagner, Karl H. et al, WAGNER & GEYER Patentanwaelte  
 Gewuerzmuehlstrasse  
 5, D-80538 Muenchen, DE  
 AGN 12561  
 OS ESP1995020 EP 0644504 A1 950322  
 SO Wila-EPZ-1995-H12-T2a  
 DT Patent  
 LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch  
 DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
 PIT EPA1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PI EP 644504 A1 19950322  
 OD 19950322  
 AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
 PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
 US 1994-269171 19940630  
 IC ICM G06K007-10  
 FA AG  
 ABEN; DETDEN; CLMEN  
 GI  
 GIS 6714  
 PGC 113  
 CLMN 17  
 ABEN To scan indicia on items moving through a predetermined space, without  
 having to manually orient each item so that the indicia faces in a  
 specified direction, a plurality of optical scan units are arranged  
 around the predetermined space. Each scan unit emits light along a  
 different path and receives light reflected from a surface of any item  
 moving along the conveyor. As a result, the scan heads have different  
 lines of sight and fields of view, and the system nominally scans a  
 plurality of different optimal planes oriented to correspond to item  
 surfaces expected to most often bear the indicia. In some embodiments,  
 optical fibers connect the scan units to a central control unit. In  
 such embodiments, the central control unit houses both a laser light

generator and a photodetector, and the optical fibers carry the generated laser light to the scan units and carry the reflected light from the scan units back to the photodetector. Circuitry in the central control analyzes signals produced by the photodetector to derive information represented by the optically encoded indicia.

#### DETEND Technical Field

The present invention relates to optical scanners for reading optically encoded indicia, such as bar codes or matrix symbols. In particular, this invention relates to a system for scanning indicia on the surfaces of items moving through a Predetermined space or opening, e.g. at a point along a conveyor belt or a check out counter, wherein the system includes multiple scan units each having multiple light emitters and optionally utilizing a charge coupled or other solid state imaging device such as a sensor array.

#### Background Art

Optical readers, such as bar code readers, are now quite common. Typically, a bar code comprises a series of encoded symbols, and each symbol consists of a series of light and dark regions, typically in the form of rectangles. The widths of the dark regions, the bars, and/or the widths of the light spaces between the bars indicate the encoded information. A bar code reader illuminates the code and senses light reflected from the code to detect the widths and spacings of the code symbols and derive the encoded data.

Bar code reading type data input systems improve the efficiency and accuracy of data input for a wide variety of applications. The ease of data input in such systems facilitates more frequent and detailed data input, for example to provide efficient inventories, tracking of work in progress, etc. Bar code readers are also quite common in point of sale terminals or checkout stands. To achieve these advantages, however, users or employees must be willing to consistently use the bar code readers. The readers therefore must be easy and convenient to operate.

A variety of optical reading devices are known. One particularly advantageous type of reader is an optical scanner which scans a beam of light, such as a laser beam, across the symbols. Laser scanner systems and components of the type exemplified by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,251,798; 4,369,361; 4,387,297; 4,409,470; 4,760,248; 4,896,026 all of which are owned by the assignee of the instant invention and are incorporated by reference herein. Such systems and components have generally been designed to read indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, e.g., bar code symbols, particularly of the Universal Product Code (UPC) type, at a certain working or reading distance from a hand-held or stationary scanner.

More recently, new symbology types have been developed which utilize symbols comprised of a matrix symbol with geometric shapes forming a coded symbol. The matrix symbol may utilize square, hexagonal, polygonal as well as other shapes to form the encoded label. Exemplary of such labels is that shown in prior art Figure 19A. The coding may be in accordance with such trademarked symbologies as "VERICODE" or "DATACODE" or "UPSCODE". These trademarked symbologies are discussed in exemplary U.S. Patent Nos. 4,924,078, 4,939,154, 4,998,010,

4,896,029, 4,870,936 and 5,276,315.

In a typical optical scanner system, a light source such as a laser generates a light beam which is optically modified to form a beam spot of a certain size at the working distance and is directed by optical components along a light path toward a symbol located in the vicinity of the working distance for reflection from the symbol. An optical sensor or photodetector detects light of variable intensity reflected off the symbol and generates electrical signals indicative of the detected light. A scanning component is situated in the light path. The scanning component may either sweep the beam spot across the

symbol

and trace a scan line across and past the symbol, or scan the field of view of the photodetector, or do both.

The light source in a laser scanner bar code reader is typically a gas laser or semiconductor laser. The use of semiconductor devices as the light source is especially desirable because of their small size, low cost and low voltage requirements. The laser beam is optically modified, typically by an optical assembly, to form a beam spot of a certain size at the target distance. It is preferred that the cross section of the beam spot at the target distance be approximately the same as the minimum width between regions of different light reflectivity, i.e., the bars and spaces of the symbol. Bar code readers have been proposed with two light sources to produce two light beams.

The symbols are formed from elements with a variety of possible shapes.

The specific arrangement of elements defines the character represented according to a set of rules and definitions specified by the code or "symbolology" used. The selection and relative arrangement of the shapes is determined by the type of coding used. The number of characters (represented by the symbol) is referred to as the density of the symbol. To encode the desired sequence of the characters, a collection of element arrangements are concatenated together to form the

complete

symbol, with each character of the message being represented by its

own

element or corresponding group of elements. In some symbolologies, a unique "start" and "stop" character is used to indicate when the bar code begins and ends. Others have a symbol acquisition portion to help locate and target on the symbol. A number of different bar code symbolologies exist, these symbolologies include UPC/EAN, Code 39, Code 128, Codeabar, and Interleaved 2 of 5 etc.

In order to increase the amount of data that can be represented or stored on a given amount of surface area, several new bar code symbolologies have recently been developed. One of these new code standards, Code 49, introduces a "two dimensional" concept for

stacking

rows of characters vertically instead of extending the bars horizontally. That is, there are several rows of bar and space patterns, instead of only one row. The structure of Code 49 is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,794,239, which is hereby incorporated

by

reference. Another two-dimensional symbolology, known as "PDF417", is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,304,786. Still other symbolologies have been developed in which the symbol is comprised of a matrix array

made

up of hexagonal, square, polygonal and/or other geometric shapes. Prior art Fig. 19A-C depict known matrix and other type symbols. Such symbols are further described in, for example, U.S. Patents 5,276,315 and 4,794,239. Such matrix symbols may include Vericode.trade., Datacode.trade. and UPSCODE.trade..

Bar code reading systems also include a sensor or photodetector which detects light reflected or scattered from the symbol. The photodetector

or sensor is positioned in the scanner in an optical path so that it has a field of view sufficient to read the symbol. A portion of the light which is reflected or scattered off the symbol is detected and converted into an electrical signal. Electronic circuitry and software decodes the electrical signal into a digital representation of the data represented by the symbol that has been scanned. For example, the analog electrical signal generated by the photodetector is converted

by a digitizer into a pulse or modulated digital signal, with the widths corresponding to the physical widths of the bars and spaces. Such a digitized signal is then decoded based on the specific symbology used by the symbol into a binary representation of the data encoded in the symbol, and subsequently to the alpha-numeric characters so represented.

The decoding process of known bar code reading systems usually works in the following way, the decoder receives the digital signal from the digitizer, and an algorithm, implemented in the software, attempts to decode the scan. If the scanned symbol is decoded successfully and completely, the decoding process terminates and an indicator of a successful read (such as a green light and/or an audible beep) is provided to the user. Otherwise, the decoder receives the next scan, performs another decode attempt on that scan, and so on, until a completely decoded scan is achieved or no more scans are available.

The signal is decoded according to the specific symbology into a binary representation of the data encoded in the symbol, and to the alpha-numeric characters so represented.

Moving-beam laser scanners are not the only type of optical instrument capable of reading symbols. Another type of reader is one which incorporates detectors based on charge coupled device (CCD) technology.

In such prior art readers the sides of the detector are typically smaller than the symbol to be read because of the image reduction by the objective lens in front of the CCD. The entire symbol is flooded with light from a light source such as light emitting diodes (LED) in the scanning device, and each CCD cell is sequentially read out to determine the presence of an element or space.

The working range of CCD scanners is somewhat limited as compared to laser based scanners. Other features of CCD based scanners are set forth in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/041,281 which is hereby incorporated by reference and U.S. Patent No. 5,210,398. These references are illustrative of the earlier technological techniques proposed for use in CCD type scanners to acquire and read two dimensional indicia.

Many uses of optical scanners involve scanning indicia on items moving along a conveyor belt or counter top, such as, scanning indicia on items to be purchased or automatically sorted. For example, the scan unit may be mounted on a gooseneck or other type stand so as to face downward toward the conveyor belt or counter. As an item moves along the conveyor or a consumer pushes the item along a counter top, the item passes beneath the scan unit. If the indicia is on the top surface

of the item, the scan unit will optically scan the indicia. If the indicia is not currently on the surface of the item facing upward toward the scanner, however, the scan unit can not read the indicia. To permit scanning in such a case, an operator must manually turn the

item so that the indicia faces towards the scanner and is properly oriented to permit accurate scanning.

In another point of sale scanner embodiment utilizing a conveyor, a scan unit is at the end of the conveyor, typically below a transparent surface substantially planar with the top surface of the conveyor. When the item bearing the indicia reaches the end of the conveyor, the operator picks up the item, orients the item in a manner to permit scanning, and moves the item over the transparent plate to permit the scanner to scan the indicia. This is a labor intensive operation.

Other moving spot scanners have been incorporated in gun like housings.

Such hand-held scanners require an operator to point the scanner at the bar code. Again, this is a labor intensive manual operation.

As can be seen from the above description, these prior art scanners still involve a substantial amount of manual handling of the items being scanned or of the scanners. U.S. Patent No. 4,939,355 to Rando

et al. discloses an optical scanner for scanning a cubic item bearing a bar code on any one surface thereof. The Rando et al. system, however, requires a complicated set of mirrors for scanning the item from six different directions. Such a complicated mirror system may be difficult to align properly and easily knocked out of alignment, for example by the impact of the placement of a heavy object on the scanner/conveyor platform.

A scanner has been described in the parent of this application which can scan two or more different plane or surfaces on which an indicia might appear, without resort to overly complex mirror systems. The scanner system is simple and robust, i.e. resistant to shock or impact damage, and does not require an operator to manually orient the item or the scanner to permit accurate scanning. Utilizing the described scanner, scanning occurs at the same time as or as part of other necessary operations.

It is a general object of this invention to provide a system for scanning indicia on surfaces of items moving through a predetermined space or opening.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system for scanning indicia on surfaces of items moving through a predetermined space or opening where the indicia form one or two-dimensional or more complex symbols.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide such a system for use in scanning symbols comprised of a matrix symbol of geometric shapes.

Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this disclosure, including the following detail description, as well as by practice of the invention. While the invention is described below

with reference to preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. Those of ordinary skill in the art having access to the teachings herein will recognize additional applications, modifications and embodiments in other fields, which are within the scope of the invention as disclosed and claimed herein and with respect to which the invention could be of significant utility.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a system for scanning indicia having parts of different light reflectivity has

a

having

plurality of optical scan units. Each scan unit includes (i) first and second light emitters for emitting first and second light beams

the same wavelength, (ii) one or more mirrors or other optical devices for directing the first and second light beams respectively towards a first and second portion of the indicia such that the first and second light beams scan the indicia, and (iii) one or more detectors, for detecting the reflection of light from the first and second portions of the indicia. A central controller receives signals, which are preferably optical and transmitted via optical fibers from each scan unit. These signals correspond to the detected reflected light. The controller processes the signals to determine information contained in the indicia. The central controller may include photosensors for this purpose.

of

Preferably, two optical detectors for respectively and simultaneously detecting the reflection of light from the first and second portions

central

the indicia are utilized in each scan unit and one or more photodiodes are included in the central controller for sensing the received detected light. The central controller simultaneously receives and processes the signals received from each optical scan unit. The

controller can also include a scan stitching algorithm for deriving a single decoded representation of the indicia from a plurality of partial scans.

can

According to one aspect of the invention, each scan unit also has a sensor, such as a charge coupled device or other similar solid state imaging device, for detecting levels of visible light reflected from the indicia and for generating an electrical signal representing the reflection of the visible light from the indicia. The visible light

be either ambient light or visible light from the first and second light beams.

emitters

form

be

According to other aspects of the invention, each sensor includes an ambient light detector for detecting the ambient light in the field of view of the sensor. The ambient light detector generates an output signal if the detected ambient light is above a threshold value. An activator initiates the emission of light beams from the light

in response to the generated output signal. The scan may be in the

of one contiguous single line scan or two scan lines which are offset from and, preferably parallel to each other. The two scan lines can

obtained by angularly displacing the emitters with respect to each other.

are

Another embodiment of the invention is similar to that described above except that the light beam emitted by the first and second emitters

of different frequency and there is no charge coupled device or other similar sensor. In addition to the features of the invention described above, in this embodiment the central controller preferably includes two filters for filtering received optical signals and two lenses for focussing the filtered optical signals. The central controller also preferably includes two photosensors for respectively detecting the focussed signals which correspond to the reflected light off the indicia from the first and second light beams. Two decoders are also preferably provided in the central controller to respectively decode

information represented by the focused signals. Finally, a signal assembler for assembling a common matrix corresponding to the decoded signals is also provided in the central controller.

A third embodiment of the inventive scanning system is also similar to the first embodiment but the scan unit includes a sensor, such as a charge coupled device or similar solid state imaging device, but does not include photodetectors. As discussed above in connection with the first embodiment of the invention which optionally includes a sensor

in

the scan unit, the sensor detects or images the reflection of visible light from the indicia and generates an electrical signal representing the reflection of visible light from the indicia. The central controller receives the electrical signal, by wire or wireless transmission, from each optical scan unit and processes the signal to determine information contained in the indicia. A decoder decodes the digitized signal and is preferably part of the central controller. An electrical transmission wire can be provided between each scan unit

and

the central controller, or a radio frequency or other type wireless transmitter and receiver can be respectively provided in each scan

unit

and the controller, for transmitting a signal corresponding to the electrical signal from each scan unit to the central controller. Typically, the sensor includes a light sensing array.

According to further aspects of the invention, which may be beneficial in one or more of the above embodiments, the first and second light emitting means emit light beams either sequentially or simultaneously. The central controller is preferably separate and spaced apart from

the

scan units. The central controller preferably includes at least one light generator, such as a laser or light emitting diode, for generating light. A plurality of optical fibers may be provided with one or more optical fibers running between each scan unit and the central control unit. The central controller transmits the generated light to each light emitter through an optical fiber. It may be beneficial to connect one optical fiber to each of the light emitters. The controller also preferably has a decoder for decoding information represented by the detected reflected light from the indicia. The indicia may correspond to more than one symbology type and the decoder may include a symbology discriminator for discriminating between indicia of different symbology types.

In accordance with still other generally applicable aspects of the invention, the indicia are located on items moving, for example on a conveyor, through a space through which the light beams are directed. The conveyor may have a transparent conveyor belt and at least one

of

the scan units can be disposed below the transparent conveyor belt to scan indicia located on the side of the item facing the conveyor belt. The conveyor may have two or more separate but aligned conveyor belts with an open area between them. In such a configuration one or more scan unit is disposed to direct emitted light beams toward the open area.

Other aspects of the invention which may be applicable to all embodiments include supports, such as a bracket or other shaped structure, for supporting each scan unit in a location proximate to

the

space towards which the light beams are directed. At least one scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in one

plane

and at least one other scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in another different plane.

the Still further generally applicable aspects of the invention include use of an electromagnetic oscillator driven by an alternating drive current. If desired, each light beam can be directed in two angularly displaced directions to provide a scan pattern which can, for example, be in the form of a raster or omni-directional scan over the indicia. It may be desirably for the two angularly displaced light beams to be orthogonal to each other. The indicia may be in the form, for example, of a bar code conforming to say a UPC standard, or in the form of a matrix symbol of geometric shapes perhaps conforming to a UPSCODE standard. The indicia may be one or two dimensional.

light In accordance with other embodiments of the invention, optical fibers may be unnecessary because the light generators, such as laser or emitting diodes, and/or the photosensors such as photodiodes, and related components, are all located in the scan unit rather than in the central controller. These embodiments are otherwise identical to those described above.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 graphically illustrates the concept of scanning two or more planes for the scanning of item surface orientations carrying an indicia.

Figure 2 depicts a tunnel scanner in accordance with the present invention shown in combination with a conveyor belt system.

scanner Figures 3A, 3B and 3C illustrate another embodiment of a tunnel in accordance with the present invention shown in combination with a conveyor belt.

accordance Figure 4 depicts another embodiment of the tunnel scanner in with the present invention, shown in combination with a substantially transparent conveyor belt.

Figure 5 is a simplified block diagram of the components of an optical scanner in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 6 illustrates a first embodiment of the scan unit used in the scanner of the present invention.

Figure 7 depicts a single scan line across the indicia to be read obtainable with the scan unit of Figure 6.

Figure 8 illustrates a second embodiment of the scan unit used in the scanner of the present invention.

Figure 9 depicts multiple scan lines across the indicia to be read obtainable with the scan unit of Figure 8.

Figure 10 depicts a laser or light emitting diode and a system for coupling light therefrom to a plurality of optical fibers for transmission to the scan units.

Figure 11 depicts a photodiode array coupled to return optical fibers to receive reflected light transmitted back from the scan units and a simplified block diagram of the associated signal processing circuitry.

Figure 12 illustrates a third embodiment of the scan unit having a CCD used in the scanner of the present invention.

Figure 13 illustrates an alternate mirror and scanning motor arrangement for producing a two-dimensional scanning pattern, for example omni-directional scanning.

Figure 14 shows an "inverted tunnel" scanner for scanning orthogonal side and bottom surfaces of items bearing indicia.

Figure 15 shows a tunnel scanner mounted around the top opening of a grocery cart or the like to scan indicia as a shopper drops items into the cart.

Figure 16 depicts a tunnel scanner mounted around the top opening of a well used for bagging groceries or other purchases as a clerk or shopper drops items being purchased into the bag.

Figure 17 is a block diagram of a processing subsystem which can be used in embodiments of a scanner with different frequency light beams being emitted.

Figures 18A and 18B respectively show tunnel/chute scanners associated with a truck or plane implementation where parcels entering and/or exiting the truck or plane can be scanned.

Figures 19A-C depict optically encoded symbols conforming to "UPSCODE" and other symbologies in accordance with the prior art.

Figure 20 illustrates a fourth embodiment of the scan unit used in the scanner system of the present invention.

Figure 21 illustrates a fifth embodiment of the scan unit used in the scanner system of the present invention.

#### Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

As used in this specification and in the appended claims, the term "indicia" broadly encompasses not only symbol patterns composed of one or two-dimensional alternating bars and spaces of various widths commonly referred to as bar code symbols, but also other one or two-dimensional graphic patterns such as those formed using a matrix symbol of geometric shapes, as well as alphanumeric characters. In general, the term "indicia" may apply to any type of pattern or symbol which may be recognized or identified by scanning a light beam and detecting reflected or scattered light as a representation of variations in light reflectivity at various points of the pattern or symbol.

The present invention utilizes a plurality of individual optical scan units. Each optical scan unit emits one or more moving spot scanning beams and receives light reflected from a surface of any item passing within the field of view and working range of the scan unit. The scan units are dispersed at various points around a scan space through which items will pass. The dispersed scan units all face generally inward to scan the items passing through the space. The precise positions, line of sight orientations and focusing of the scan units are chosen so that the scan units nominally scan a plurality of different planes. The nominal scanning planes are angularly displaced relative to each other, i.e. they may be orthogonal, parallel or at an obtuse or acute angle with respect to each other, as needed to facilitate scanning of particular items expected to have particular surface orientations. The scan units may be located quite close together or opposite each other for certain operations. This could result in interference between the light beams emitted by adjacent or opposite scan modules; however, such

interference can be avoided by using various techniques which are well-known in the art.

More specifically, Figure 1 graphically illustrates the concept of scanning two or more planes optimized for scanning of expected item surface orientations most likely to carry an indicia. For example, if for particular types of items it is most likely that the indicia will appear on the top or side of the item, and the top and side surfaces are approximately orthogonal, the scanning components would be oriented and focused to nominally scan two orthogonal planes such as P1 and P3.

Essentially, plane P1 is a vertical plane oriented to coincide with one side surface of the item, as the item moves past the scanner. The plane P3 is a horizontal plane oriented to coincide with a horizontal surface of the item, as the item moves past the scanner. In the illustrated example, the plane P3 represents a scanning of the bottom surface from below the item. Additional scan units to nominally scan other planes would be used if the indicia were most likely to appear on other surfaces of the items. For example, if the indicia is expected on the top of the item instead of or in addition to the bottom, one or more scan units would be located above the path of the items to scan another plane which would coincide with the top of the item as it passes the scanner system. If the expected items have angular surfaces, i.e. not orthogonal, at least one scan unit would be oriented and focused to produce a scanning plane such as P2 which is at the same angle as the expected indicia bearing surface. Also, the scan pattern may vary in orientation to allow for different angular orientations of the product and the indicia as it moves past the scanner, as illustrated by the multi-line pattern shown on each plane in Figure 1.

A single scanning unit nominally scans an optimal plane, such as one of the planes P1, P2 and P3 illustrated in Figure 1. If an indicium moves past a particular scan unit in the plane that unit scans, the scanning operation is optimal and most likely to produce a quick accurate reading. Moving spot scan units of the type used in present invention, however, have a substantial field of view and effective working range. The working range or depth of focus is defined as the distance from the unit within which the unit can still readily obtain accurate readings of indicia, and the field of view is the lateral angle scanned by the moving beam spot.

The working range relates directly to the focal characteristics of the scanner components and to the module size or resolution of the symbol. A reader typically will have a specified resolution, often expressed by the module size that is effectively detectable. The resolution of the reader is established by parameters of the emitter or the detector, by lenses or apertures associated with either the emitter or the detector by angle of beam inclination, by the threshold level of the digitizer, by programming in the decoder, or by a combination of two or more of these elements. Within the working range, accurate readings of symbols for a given symbol density can be obtained. For purposes of the present invention, the effect of the working range is that each unit can read indicia passing in its scanning plane, and can read indicia passing in front of or behind its scanning plane and tilted or

the skewed with respect to the beam so long as the indicia pass within the field of view and working range of the particular scan unit and the beam scans entirely across the indicia. Thus, although optimized for scanning a nominal plane, each scan unit can effectively scan indicia on surfaces corresponding to that plane and on surfaces oriented parallel to or at some range of angles with respect to the nominal scanning plane. Each scan unit positioned and oriented to have a different line of sight scans either a different nominal scanning plane or a different field of view within a given plane.

Several of the preferred embodiments scan at least two and preferably four different nominal scanning planes. The 'tunnel' scanner of Figure 2 effectively defines a three dimensional scanning space 100, bounded on four sides, through which conveyed objects move. The scan units 15, located along the top, sides and bottom, face into the space 100 and together scan at least four orthogonal scanning planes. Selected or additional scan units may be oriented to scan along different lines of sight which are angled with respect to the orthogonal planes and/or with respect to the direction of motion of the items, to scan additional relevant planes.

system Figure 2 shows an embodiment of a tunnel scanner 10 wherein the tunnel scanner 10 is set up to scan items passing along a conveyor belt

the 20. In the illustrated embodiment, scan units 15 are located around all four sides of a scanning space 100, i.e. with scan units 15r on right side, scan units 15t on the top, scan units 15l on the left and scan units 15b on the bottom.

20b. As shown, the belt system comprises two adjacent conveyors 20a and 20b. There is a small space between the two adjacent conveyors 20a and 20b. In operation, the first conveyor 20a will move items in the direction M to the gap and push the leading edge of the item out over the gap until it contacts the surface of the second conveyor 20b. The second conveyor 20b will then grab the leading edge of the item and pull the item the rest of the way across the gap and move the item onward in

the direction M to the end of the conveyor system. A number of scan units 15b, positioned in the gap between the two adjacent conveyors 20a and 20b, are below the path of the items moved by the conveyor and face upward to scan the bottom surface of the items passing over the gap. A transparent plate (not shown) may cover the gap between the conveyors 20a, 20b, to bridge the gap and to protect the scan units 15b.

support The tunnel scanner includes an inverted, substantially U-shaped bracket. As shown, the bracket includes two vertical sections 11a and 11c and a horizontal section 11b extending between the upper ends of the vertical sections. The lower ends of the vertical bracket sections 11a, 11c are positioned adjacent to the gap between the two separate conveyor belts 20a, 20b on opposite sides of the conveyor

belt system 20. The belt system 20 and the tunnel scanner 10 together define the scanning space or opening 100 through which items on the conveyor pass.

the Each section 11a, 11b, 11c of the support bracket supports a number of scan units 15r, 15t and 15l, respectively. In the embodiment shown, there are two scan units 15 on each bracket section and three along bottom of the space 100 in the gap between the conveyors 20a, 20b, but

there could be one or more scan units depending on the size of the opening, the field of view of the particular scan unit design and the expected size and shape of objects which the system will scan.

In one preferred embodiment, each of the scan units 15 receives light from a central control unit 50 (Figure 5) via an optical fiber and directs the light in a scanning pattern into the space or opening between the tunnel scanner 10 and the conveyor belt 20. Each of the scan units 15 also receives light reflected from surfaces of the items which the conveyor belt 20 moves through the opening under the tunnel scanner 10. In the optical fiber preferred embodiment, the scan units 15 transmit the reflected light back through optical fibers to the central control unit 50 for processing.

In the simple embodiment shown, it is assumed that the items moved by the conveyor system 20 have six square or rectangular sides orthogonal with respect to each other. Most packing boxes exhibit such a shape. For simplicity of discussion here, it is also assumed that typically the symbol will most often appear on the top or bottom of the item, or on the left side surface or the right side surface of the, as the item moves through the scanning space 100. The line of sight of the various scan units 15 along each edge of the scanning space 100 aim directly into the opening. Each scan unit therefore nominally scans a plane substantially parallel to the direction of motion M of the items moved by the conveyor system 20. The scan units 15 mounted along the same edge of the opening 100 scan different fields of view and therefore scan different sections of the same nominal scanning plane. These sections may be contiguous or may overlap slightly.

As such, the scan units shown scan four different nominal scanning planes within the scanning space 100. Additional scan units may be provided to scan along different lines of sight and/or with respect to different nominal scanning planes, for example to scan front and back surfaces of items passing through the space 100.

The lower scan units 15b scan a bottom plane corresponding to the expected bottom surface of items moving along the conveyors, i.e. coinciding with or closely parallel to the plane of the top surface of the conveyors 20a, 20b. This nominal scanning plane would correspond to plane P3 in Figure 1. The upper scan units 15t face down and nominally scan a top plane corresponding to the expected top surface

of

items moving along the conveyors, i.e. parallel to but at a distance above the plane of the top surface of the conveyors 20a, 20b. Because of the extended working range of the scan units, the units 15b and 15t can scan indicia on top and bottom surfaces on packages of a wide

range

of sizes. Also, the actual surfaces scanned need not coincide with or be parallel to the nominal scanning planes, as discussed below.

The left side scan units 15l on bracket section 11c have horizontal lines of sight and nominally scan a vertical side plane corresponding to the expected left side surface of items moving along the conveyors. This nominal scanning plane corresponds to the plane P1 in Figure 1 and is substantially perpendicular to the plane of the top surface

of

the conveyors 20a, 20b. The right side scan units 15r on bracket section 11a also have horizontal lines of sight but nominally scan a vertical side plane corresponding to the expected right side surface of items moving along the conveyors. This right side scanning plane would be parallel to but at a distance from the plane P1. Due to their extended working range, the scan units 15l and 15r can effectively scan indicia on side surfaces of packages of a wide range of sizes and essentially at any lateral position on the conveyor system as the packages pass through the scanning space 100. Again, the actual surfaces scanned need not precisely coincide or be parallel to the

nominal scanning planes.

Figure 2 shows the tunnel scanner 10 located at a transfer point between two separate belts of the conveyor belt system 20. As noted above, this permits location of scan units 15b below the path of the conveyed items so as to face upward and scan the lower surface of the conveyed items. If it were not necessary to scan from below, the scanner could be positioned anywhere along the belt system that is convenient or at which it is desired to identify items. For example,

in

a point of sale terminal, it might be desirable to place the scanner

at

the end nearest the cash register. Where the conveyor belt is used for manufacturing operations, there might be a number of scanners at different points along the conveyor to identify transported items

which

the belt transports to various work stations located at different distances along the belt.

As shown in Figures 3A, 3B and 3C, to further enhance the ability of the scanner system to scan objects without requiring manual

orientation

of the objects, the tunnel scanner 30 includes a number of scan units oriented to nominally scan different planes. If some objects have surfaces at different angles, so tilted or skewed that indicia on such surfaces would not pass within the field of view of the scan

units

shown in Figure 2, the additional scan units of Figures 3A, 3B and 3C scan planes such as P2 in Figure 1 which would correspond to the expected surface angle. To scan front and back surfaces of the

objects,

additional scan units are mounted to aim upstream and downstream to scan planes at an angle to the line of motion M.

Figure 4 shows the tunnel scanner 10 set up to scan items passing

along

a modified conveyor belt system 40. Like elements of the tunnel

scanner

are indicated by the same reference numerals as in Figure 2 and

operate

in the same manner as discussed above. In the embodiment of Figure 4, the actual belt of the conveyor 40 consists of a flexible, substantially transparent material, such as a transparent plastic

sheet

or film. The conveyor 40 therefore uses a single belt, without a gap

or

transparent plate as in the earlier embodiment. In Figure 4, the scan units 15b (two shown) positioned below the path of the items moved by the conveyor 40 are positioned inside the loop formed by the belt,

i.e.

between the upper and lower sections of the conveyor belt. The scan units 15b are located between two of the roller sets on which the transparent conveyor belt moves and face upward (substantially

vertical

lines of sight) to scan the bottom surface of the items through the transparent material of the belt.

The transparent conveyor 40 of Figure 4 could, if desired, also be

used

with a scanner system of the type described in connection with Figures 3A, 3B and 3C above. This would allow the scanning of front and back surfaces of objects using additional scan units mounted below the transparent surface of the conveyor belt and aimed upstream and downstream to scan planes at an angle to the line of motion. The scanner system would thus be able to more easily scan symbols appearing on the front and back surfaces of the objects being

conveyed.

the Figure 5 shows, simplified block diagram form the connection of central control unit 50 to each of the optical scan units 15. In one embodiment, each bundled cable connecting the central control unit to one of the scan units 15 includes two optical fibers, one carrying laser light to the scan unit and one carrying light reflected off a scanned object back to the control unit 50. The cable will also include a number of electrical leads to carry a drive current to some form of scan motor in the scan unit to produce the desired scanning motion of the emitted light beam.

The central control unit 50 will include circuitry for producing the necessary drive signal, a light emitter such as one or more visible laser or light emitting diodes, one or more photodetectors and/or charge coupled device (CCD) detectors or other solid state imaging devices for converting the reflected light to corresponding electrical signals, and circuitry for processing those electrical signals. The processing circuitry includes the amplification stages, digitizer, etc. for processing the electrical signal from the photodetector and/or other sensor to produce a single decoded representation of the information contained in scanned symbols or other scanned indicia. The central control will also include some means to output the decoded information, for example to a host computer. The host computer may supply the control unit with information, such as price data, to provide displays to operators or customers using the scanner system.

Figure 6 illustrates a first preferred embodiment of one of the scan units 15 used in the tunnel scanner 10 of Figures 2 and 4 and tunnel scanner 30 of Figures 3A, 3B and 3C. The scan unit 15 receives light from one or more laser or light emitting diode in the central control unit 50 via a single mode optical fibers 17. A printed circuit board 16 supports lenses 17' attached to the light emitting end surface of each fiber 17, in such a position that the laser light carried by the fiber 17 emerges from each lens 17' and impinges on a scanning mirror 19. It will be understood that for certain applications or configurations multiple scanning mirrors could be used.

The circuit board 16 also supports a drive coil 18, and the scanning mirror 19 is pivotally supported in an opening 21 through the coil 18. In the preferred embodiment, the pivotal support comprises a single flexible strip 23 extending across the opening 21. The mirror is glued or otherwise attached to the center of the flexible strip. The flexible strip may comprise a Mylar. trade. or Kapton. trade. film. The scan unit 15 may use a variety of other pivotable support structures. For example, the pivotal support may comprise a torsion wire spring extending across the opening, or two separate flexible strips or springs each attached between the side of the mirror and the adjacent side surface of the opening 21. In the rest position, shown in the drawing, the mirror 19 is at an angle with respect to the emitted light from fibers 17 to redirect that light generally into the scanning space 100.

A permanent magnet, represented by a dotted line in Figure 6, is also attached to the center of the flexible strip 23 behind the mirror 19. The permanent magnet is aligned so that the axis between its north and south poles is perpendicular to the axis of coil 18. For example, the axis of the permanent magnet could be parallel to or within the plane of Figure 6, and the axis of the coil 18 would be perpendicular to the plane of that drawing. The axis of the permanent magnet would also be perpendicular to the axis of the flexible strip 23.

The coil 18 and permanent magnet form a scanning motor for causing the mirror 19 to oscillate back and forth on the pivotal support structure formed by the flexible strip 23. More specifically, the coil 18 serves as an electromagnet receiving a drive current signal from the central control unit 30 on the electrical leads 25. When a current is introduced through the coil 18, interaction between magnetic fields of the coil and the permanent magnet creates a torque causing the permanent magnet and the attached mirror 19 to move from an equilibrium position. This torque on the permanent magnet tends to force the axis of permanent magnet in line with the axis of coil 18. The torque and resulting motion of the permanent magnet cause the flexible strip 23 supporting the mirror 19 to twist and produce a return force. This return force is effectively trying to bring the permanent magnet and the mirror back to the rest position.

Reversing the polarity of the current applied to the coil 18 will reverse the directions of the magnetic force. Therefore, if the current applied to the coil 18 through leads 25 takes the form of a cyclical AC signal, such as a sine wave, a pulse signal, a triangular wave, etc., the induced magnetic forces and the return forces produced in the flexible strip will produce an oscillatory movement of the permanent magnet and the attached mirror 19. The flexible strip(s) twist back and forth causing the mirror to oscillate.

The laser beam emitted from each lens 17' attached to the end of the each optical fiber 17 impinges on the scanning mirror 19 and is directed along a light path as shown by the arrows 27, toward an object to be scanned. The oscillating motion of the mirror 19 causes the light paths 27 to pivot back and forth (into and out of the plane of Figure 6) to produce one or more scan lines across any object passing through the opening 100 under the tunnel scanner.

The lenses are arranged such that reflection off oscillating mirror 19 of the light beam emitted by one of lenses 17' scans across one portion of the targeted symbol and the light beam emitted through the other lens 17' scans across a different portion of the symbol being read. Thus, the light beams form a single line scan across the width of the symbol as shown in Figure 7. Hence, a faster scan can be performed because different portions of the symbol are scanned simultaneously.

It will be understood that additional lenses and associated optical fibers could be used such that more than two portions of a symbol can be simultaneously scanned by a single scan line. It will also be understood that although Figure 7 shows a scan line, as noted above the mirror could be oscillated in more than one direction simultaneously. This would cause the light emitted through the lenses to form a raster, omni-directional or other desired scan pattern over the different portions of the symbol to facilitate the reading of two dimensional or more complex symbols, such as those conforming to "UPSCODE".

Light 29 reflected off of a scanned symbol also impinges on the mirror 19. The mirror directs the reflected light 29 to collecting lenses 33' on the light receiving end of multi-mode optical fibers 33. The lenses 33' might be eliminated if the mirror 19 includes a curved surface to

focus the reflected light on the receiving end of the fiber. The optical fibers 33 transmit the reflected light to one or more photodetectors, such as photodiodes, in the central control unit 50.

lenses Figure 8 depicts a second preferred embodiment of a scanner unit for use in a tunnel scanner with two emitter lenses and two detector lenses. Like elements of the scan unit are indicated by the same reference numerals as in Figure 6 and operate in the same manner as discussed above. The only difference between the scanner unit of Figure 6 and that of Figure 8 is that one of the optical emitter lenses and one of the detector lenses is angled with respect to the other to allow the emitted beams to produce two parallel but offset scan lines across the symbol being read and the detection of the reflected light by the detector lenses 33'.

Figure 9 depicts the dual scan lines obtainable with the Figure 8 configuration. It should be recognized that by oscillating the mirror in two directions other scan patterns can be formed if desired. In either case, the scanning can be performed in substantially less time than that required using a single lens system because different portions of the symbol are scanned simultaneously. It should also be noted that the symbol could be divided into even further portions and more than two emitter and detector lenses and additional optical fibers provided to even further increase the speed at which a scan can be performed.

light of central 50 The central control unit 50, in the first and second embodiments, contains one or more light emitters for producing the beams of light used in scanning optically encoded indicia. Figure 10 depicts one embodiment of an emitter and the means to couple the emitter to two of the single mode fibers 17 for transmission to each of the scan units 15. As shown, a high power laser or light emitting diode 41 emits into a mechanical/optical coupler 43 positioned adjacent the output of the diode 41. Preferably, visible light is emitted. The coupler 43 provides physical support for the end of each of the fibers 17 at an appropriate position to receive the beam. The coupling device 43 may also include optical means, such as one or more lenses, to provide efficient coupling of the light from the diode 41 into the plurality of transmitting optical fibers 17. Each pair of the fibers 17 carries a portion of the emitted light from the coupling device 43 in the control 50 to a respective one of the optical scan units 15. As an alternative to the embodiment of Figure 10, the central control unit 50 could use a separate diode of low power, and a separate coupler, for transmitting the light beam from one diode through a single optical fiber.

photodiode The central control unit 50 may also contain a photodiode array 45 and associated signal processing circuitry to produce a single decode result, shown in Figure 11. The photodiode or other photo detection array 45 is coupled to the multi-mode return fibers 33, to receive reflected light transmitted back from the scan units. The signals from the different photodiode elements of the array 45 are clocked out to a single high speed processor for digitizing and decoding, in a manner similar to processing signals from a charge coupled device (CCD) type reader. In the illustrated example, the high speed processor/decoder comprises a signal conditioning circuit 46, a digitizer 47 and a microprocessor 49 (with RAM and ROM). The microprocessor 49 provides control signals to the array 45 to clock out the signals from the photodiode elements of the array. The analog signal from the array is amplified, inverted and conditioned by the analog signal

conditioning circuit 46. The digitizer 47 converts the analog signal to a digital pulse signal. The digitizer 47 has a threshold value set which effectively defines what portions of a signal the scanner system will recognize. The microprocessor 49 demultiplexes the output signals from the array 45, representing light transmitted back from the individual scan units 15. Alternatively, the demultiplexing may be performed prior to digitizing. The microprocessor 49 analyzes each signal received from the digitizer to find and decode a legitimate message represented by the photodiode signal corresponding to light transmitted back by one of the scan units.

Alternatively, the central control unit 50 could include a separate photodetector for receiving reflected light via each pair of the fibers 33 associated with each scan unit 15. In such an embodiment, there could be a separate signal conditioning circuit, digitizer and decoder arrangement responsive to each photodetector output, and one of the decoder's would signal when it was first to achieve a valid decode result. Alternatively, the digitized signals from the plurality of photodetectors could be processed in parallel by a single high speed decoder. In each case, the central control includes some form of processor means to analyze the signals from the various scan units, recognize decodable data represented by one or more of the signals from the scan units, and decode that data to produce a single decode result for each scanned indicia.

An alternative to the retro system shown in Fig. 11 is a non-retro configuration utilizing only one multi-mode fiber to replace the fiber bundle 33 of Fig. 11. The multi-mode fiber with collective optics at one end and another end aiming to the active area of the photodiode without passing through the lower half of the scanning mirror is shown in Fig. 8.

In a third embodiment of the scanner unit 15 of the present invention, a hybrid laser scan unit is provided as shown in Figure 12. A charge coupled device (CCD) 120 is included in the scanner unit. Like elements of the scanner unit 15 are indicated by the same reference numerals as used in Figures 6 and 8 and operate in the same manner as discussed above unless otherwise noted below.

The CCD shown has a linear array which is preferably 1024 pixels. A solid state imaging device could be used in lieu of the CCD if desired. The CCD senses the symbol, and generates an electrical signal representing visible light reflected from the symbol. The reflected light can be visible ambient light or visible light emitted from lenses 17'. If reflected ambient light is to be detected by the CCD 120, the CCD includes an ambient light detector 125 to detect the ambient light in the field of view of the scan unit 15. If the detected ambient light does not meet the necessary threshold to get a satisfactory read from the CCD 120, an output signal is sent to the central control unit 50 over transmission media 140 to activate the laser diodes and photodiodes and scanning is performed as described above with respect to Figures 6 and 8. Alternatively, CCD 120 can, if desired, read light from visible light beams reflected from the target symbol. In such case, the ambient light detector 125, the activator, and the photodiodes and associated optics including lenses 33' and optical fibers 33 can be eliminated if desired. After detecting the reflected

visible light, the CCD 120 generates an electrical circuit corresponding to the applicable symbol. The electrical signal is processed in the conventional fashion as discussed above.

To read bar code type symbols with a single or double line scanning pattern, the bars of the symbol must be at an angle approaching 90.degree. with respect to the scan line or lines. If the bars are too nearly parallel to the scan line or lines, the scan line or lines will not scan across the symbol. If exactly parallel, the scan line or lines will pass over only one bar or only one space. If the scan lines of all of the scan units are parallel to the direction of motion M,

the

items on the conveyor must be oriented so as to present the bar code in such a manner that the bars thereof are perpendicular or sufficiently close to perpendicular to the direction M, to permit one of the scan units to read the code. This problem can be avoided by orienting the scan units in many different directions as shown in Figures 3A, 3B and 3C or using a CCD or other imaging device as in the Figure 12 embodiment. Another way to reduce or eliminate the need for orienting the conveyed items, is to make the scanner units so as to be capable of scanning in a raster, omni-directional, or other scanning pattern which can sense bar codes regardless of orientation.

To produce such a raster, omni-directional or other pattern, the scan unit must produce two directions of motion of the scanning beam, at carefully selected frequencies and phases. Figure 13 shows a modification of the scanning motor which would produce such a two dimensional scanning pattern for omni-directional scanning. The scanning motor shown in Figure 13 would replace the coil, mirror and single pivotal support arrangement shown in Figures 6, 8 and 12. In

the

scanning motor of Figure 13, the mirror 19 is again attached in the center to a flexible strip 23, as in the above described scan unit embodiments. In the two dimensional embodiment, however, the flexible strip extends across and attaches at its ends to a rigid support

frame

24. The support frame 24 consists of a non-magnetic material, such as hard plastic or a metal such as a beryllium-copper alloy. The flexible strip 23 attached to support frame 24 permits the mirror 23 to pivot back and forth about a first axis, i.e. the axis of the flexible strip 23.

A pair of additional flexible strips 25a, 25b extend from the sides of the support frame 24 to the edge of the coil 18. The flexible strips 25a, 25b permit the support frame 24 to pivot back and forth about a second axis i.e. the axis of the flexible strips 25a, 25b. The pivotal oscillation of the support frame 24 produces a corresponding pivotal oscillation of the mirror 29 supported thereby.

To produce the desired two-dimensional scanning patterns, the vibrational movement about one axis should be at a higher frequency than the vibrational movement about the other axis. Each spring

system,

i.e. the first spring system formed by flexible strip 23 and the

second

spring system formed by flexible strips 25a, 25b, will vibrate at a characteristic frequency. In general, when a spring must move a higher mass it vibrates at a lower characteristic frequency. In the system of Figure 13, the first flexible strip 23 carries the mass of the permanent magnet (shown by the dotted line) and the mirror 19. In addition to this mass, the second spring formed by the flexible strips 25a, 25b carries the mass of the first flexible strip 23 and the mass of the rigid support frame 24. As a result, the mass moved by the second spring system formed by flexible strips 25a, 25b is somewhat higher than the mass moved by the first spring system formed by the flexible strip 23. For some desired patterns, the difference in

vibration frequencies caused by this mass differences may be sufficient. To further increase the mass difference, the frame 24 may support a balancing weight (not shown). To produce additional differences in vibration frequencies, the flexible strips may be designed differently, e.g. using different materials and/or different thickness of the flexible film strips.

The scanning motor in the embodiment of Figure 13 can still utilize a single permanent magnet, depicted as a dotted line in Figure 13. The permanent magnet is mounted behind the mirror 19. The orientation of the poles of this magnet will be different from that used in the embodiment of Figures 6, 8 and 12. The embodiment of Figure 13 also relies on a carefully selected drive signal applied to the electromagnet formed by coil 18.

Assume that the axis of the permanent magnet is parallel to or within the plane of Figure 13, and the axis of the coil 18 is perpendicular to the plane of that drawing. Instead of being perpendicular to the axis of the flexible strip 23, as in the embodiment of Figures 6, 8 and 12, the axis of the permanent magnet is at a 45.degree. angle with respect to the axis of the flexible strip 23 and at a 45.degree. angle with respect to the axis of the additional flexible strips 25a, 25b.

When there is no current through the coil 18, the resilient nature of the first and second spring systems causes the mirror 19 and the attached permanent magnet to return to the rest or equilibrium position shown in Figure 13. When a current is introduced through the coil 18, interaction between the magnetic fields of the coil and the permanent magnet creates a moment of force moving the permanent magnet and mirror 19 away from the rest position. Because the axis of the permanent magnet is at a 45.degree. angle with respect to both pivot axes, forces applied to that magnet will include a vector orthogonal to each axis of rotation and will move the magnet away from its rest position with respect to both axes. As a result of such motion, a spring force is produced by the first spring formed by flexible strip 23, and another spring force is produced by the second spring system formed by flexible strips 25a, 25b. These spring forces oppose the motion and tend to bring the permanent magnet and mirror 19 back to the rest position. Reversing the polarity of the applied current will reverse the directions of the magnetic forces and the opposing spring forces. Therefore, if the current applied to the coil of the electromagnet coil 18 takes the form of a cyclical AC signal, such as a sine wave, a pulse signal, a triangular wave, etc., the induced magnetic forces and resultant spring forces will produce an oscillatory movement or vibration of the permanent magnet 109 about both axes.

To produce the two different frequencies of motion about the two different axes, the drive signal applied to the electromagnet comprises a superposition of two cyclical signals of different frequencies. The first signal component has a frequency within a high range of frequencies corresponding to the characteristic vibration frequency of the flexible spring strip 23. The second signal component has a frequency within a low range of frequencies corresponding to the characteristic vibration frequency of the spring formed by the pair of flexible strips 25a, 25b. Thus the vibratory magnetic forces applied to the permanent magnet will include the two different frequency components corresponding to the two component signals in the drive signal. Because of the different characteristic frequency of vibration of the two spring systems, each spring system will vibrate only at its

natural vibrational frequency in response only to the force vector orthogonal to the corresponding pivotal axis. When the electromagnet coil 18 is driven by such a superposition signal, the first spring formed by flexible strip 23 will vibrate about the first axis at a frequency in the high range of frequencies, and the second spring system formed by the pair of flexible strips 25a, 25b will vibrate about the second axis at a frequency in the low range of frequencies.

emit  
In operation, a transmitting fiber 17 and associated lens 17' will light toward the mirror in the same manner as discussed above with regard to the embodiment of Figures 6, 8 and 12. In the configuration of Figure 13, however, the mirror 19 oscillates in two orthogonal directions at the two different frequencies, as discussed above. This oscillation of the mirror 19 causes the reflected beam 27 to scan back and forth in one direction and up and down in the other direction. The frequency of the vibrations and the phase relationship of the drive signal components are chosen to produce an omni-directional, raster or other scanning pattern which will include a series of differently oriented lines. It will be understood that the scan motor of Figure 13 can be substituted for the scan motor of Figures 6, 8 and 12 if desired.

in  
The present invention can utilize a variety of other scan unit structures. For example, to produce the scanning motion in the second direction, rather than oscillate the mirror in a second direction, the ends of the fibers and/or the associated lenses 17', 33' might move in a direction orthogonal to the oscillation relative to the axis of the flexible strip 23. If only one-dimensional motion is desired for a particular scanning application, the mirror could be eliminated and the ends of the fibers moved. Systems for oscillating the end of optical fibers for scanning purposes are disclosed in commonly assigned copending application Serial Number 07/957,845, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

CCD  
The Figure 12 arrangement of the scanner unit can, if desired, be modified such that the photodetector and associated optical fibers 33 and lens 33' are eliminated. Using such a scanner, the ambient light detector 125 determines if sufficient ambient light is available for detection of the symbol by CCD 120. If insufficient ambient light is available for detection, a signal is sent via transmission line 140 to central control unit 50 to activate the laser diode. Light from the laser diode is reflected off oscillating mirror 19 to illuminate the symbol thus allowing detection of light reflected off the symbol by

120. As noted above, the mirror arrangement in such a scanner unit can be of the type shown in Figure 13 to provide a two dimensional scan pattern. Alternatively, lens 17' could be oscillated in one direction orthogonal to the direction of oscillation of the mirror shown in Figure 12 to provide a two directional scan. Other arrangements could also be used to obtain a raster, omni-directional, or other scan pattern. The CCD processing in such a unit is as described previously.

As discussed above, the Figure 12 scan unit uses a charge coupled device (CCD) 120. This embodiment also does not rely on fiber optic connection from the CCD 120 to the central control. The embodiment of Figure 12 can also be modified such that lens 33' is a light emitting diode (LED) illuminator lens to provide a large quantity of light and illuminate indicia bearing surfaces of items passing through the scanning space. The LED illuminator lens 33' in the scan unit receives a signal from the central control via a cable 33. The CCD 120 is a linear or matrix array which essentially functions as a one or two

dimensional camera sensor. Light reflected from an illuminated surface of the symbol focused or imaged onto the CCD array 120. Elements of the array 120 each accumulate a charge level corresponding to the level of light which impinges thereon. The accumulated charge levels in the CCD array 120 are shifted out as a series of voltage signals over the non-optical cable 140 going to the central control for appropriate analysis and decoding. As an alternative to the illustrated LED embodiment, a large separate illuminator could be provided along one or more sides of the scanning space to generally flood the space with illuminating light, in which case, the individual scan units could include only the CCD image sensing array 120.

Another alternative is to include the photodetector and/or the laser diode in the scan unit. An example of a small scan module incorporating the laser diode and the photodetector is disclosed in commonly assigned copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/952,414, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. In fact, the slim-scan module disclosed in this prior application includes the circuitry to drive the laser diode and the scanning motor and the circuitry to process and decode the signal from the photodetector. In an embodiment of the present invention using such scan modules in the scan units 15, the cable connections to the central control would supply power to the scan units and would carry electrical rather than optical data signals representing scanned indicia from the scan units. The central control would not necessarily have to perform the actual decoding function but could if so desired perform only arbitration between the decoders in the separate scan units to produce a single decode result as the ultimate output, for example by accepting the data from the scan unit which first produces a valid decode result. As a further improvement, the scan unit in such embodiments, either with or without the digitizer and decoding circuitry, could be formed with a single substrate using appropriate micro-machining techniques. Commonly assigned copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/745,776 discloses a scanner module formed with a single substrate, and the disclosure of that application also is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

To further improve the efficiency of the control system in detecting indicia, the processor in the central control unit 50 could use a form of scan stitching algorithm. As an object moves through the scanning space 100, the scan line or pattern from each head will pass over the corresponding surface of the object. The speed of the object, or the orientation, position or size of the indicia may be such that the scan line or pattern does not allow detection of the entire indicia during a single movement of the scanning spot along the respective scan line or pattern. With scan stitching, when the decoder detects a reading of a part of a symbol on one traverse of the scan by the beam spot, and another part of the code on one or more subsequent traverses, the decoder "stitches" together a complete decoded representation of the indicia from the two or more parts. Commonly assigned copending applications Serial Numbers 07/970,654 and 07/421,269, the disclosures of which are entirely incorporated herein by reference, each disclose details of scan stitching operations. In the present system, the decoding circuitry in the central control unit would stitch together partially read information from different scan traverses of the spot from one optical scan unit and/or from scanning signals from two or more scan units.

The scanner unit of Figure 6 can, if desired, utilize laser diodes

which produce laser beams of different wave lengths. The scanner unit operates in a manner similar to that previously described with reference to the Figure 6 scanner unit arrangement. However, because the light beams have different wave lengths, the detected signals reflected from the symbol are first focused and filtered conventionally before being received by the photodetectors. Focussing lenses and filters which can be used for this purpose are described in parent U.S. Patent Application No. 08/897,835. Figure 17 is a block diagram showing the processing of the analog signals generated by the photosensors using such an arrangement. As shown the analog signals generated by the photodetectors are simultaneously decoded in decoding processor subsystem 201A and 201B of the processor 109. The host processor subsystem 202 includes a symbol assembler and symbol discriminator. The symbol discriminator discriminates between signals of different symbology types. The signal assembler assembles a common matrix corresponding to the decoded signals representing detected reflected light. The host processing subsystem 202 can be implemented in various ways which are well known in the art using hardware and/or software implementations. The digital processing system of Figure 17 can be a basic parallel, multi-processing architecture with a host processor monitoring the system activities as well as performing, among other things, matrix operations and error corrections. Each optical scan assembly/analog front-end has a dedicated processor subsystem behind it that pre-conditions the raw data and transfers the partially processed information independently to the host processor. The host completes the decoding. The shared processing load provides fast decode times for two dimensional symbols. Bi-directional communications between all the processing entities and the optical scan assemblies permits adaptive control of the scanner laser patterns for optimum decode speed as well as data communications with remote systems. One dimensional symbol decoding can also be supported.

The present invention is not limited to use with a conveyor or to scanning a particular number of different sides of the scanning space. Figures 14 to 16 and 18A and B provide a sampling of other tunnel scanners in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 14 shows an "inverted tunnel" scanner for scanning orthogonal side and bottom surfaces of items bearing indicia. Instead of a conveyor, the scanner system is associated with a counter 200, such as might be used with a point of sale terminal in a store. In this embodiment, the bottom scan units 15b are incorporated into the lower section of the counter, below the surface thereof. The scan units 15b face upwards to scan the bottom surfaces of items which a customer or clerk moves through the scanning space. A transparent plate covers the scan units 15b.

Side scanners 151 are incorporated into a sideboard of the counter, behind another transparent plate. As in the embodiment of Figure 2, the left side scan units 151 scan a vertical side plane corresponding to the expected left side surface of items moving through the scanning space.

The inverted tunnel scanner may also include right side scanning units,

shown in dotted lines in Figure 14. These additional scan units would be incorporated into a right side component of the counter, for example

into the vertical support for a writing stand or pedestal on which customers might write checks or sign credit card receipts. As in the embodiment of Figure 2, the right side scan units would scan a vertical side plane corresponding to the expected right side surface of items moving through the scanning space.

Figure 15 shows an adaptation of the tunnel scanner to facilitate use thereof with a shopping cart. In this embodiment, the scan units 15

are mounted around the four sides of the top of the shopping cart. The scan

units face inward. As such the top opening of the shopping cart through which a shopper normally drops items to be purchased also serves as the scanning space. This scanner would scan indicia on the dropped items essentially in the same manner that the scan units in

the other embodiments. One or more of the scan units will scan the indicia on each item as the shopper drops each item into the cart. A central control unit 50' similar to that discussed above, would be mounted at an out of the way position on the cart and would connect to the scan units by optical fibers and/or associated electrical leads, as in the conveyor belt embodiments. In the embodiment of Figure 15, the central control unit 50' would include a memory for accumulating data identifying the products in the cart and/or some means, such as an infrared or RF (radio frequency) transmitter for wireless

communication to download the scanned indicia data to a remote host computer, or the like. If the central control unit 50' were mounted on or near the handle of the cart, the central control unit might also include a keyboard and display to permit other, manual inputs by the shopper. Price information could be received from the host computer via

wireless link, for example to provide the shopper with a detailed account of shopping expenses in real-time.

The embodiment of Figure 15 can also automatically subtract items removed from the cart, for example if the shopper changes his or her mind and decides not to purchase a particular item. In this regard,

the system would include photoelectric cell arrangements, not shown, for sensing the direction of motion of items placed into and taken out of the shopping cart.

Figure 16 depicts another application of the tunnel scanner. In this embodiment the scan units 15 are mounted around the four sides of a bracket 111. The bracket supports a bag 115 from its lower edge. The shopper or a cashier places items for purchase into the bag 115

through the opening formed by the bracket 111. The bracket and bag may be at the end of a conveyor 160 such as used in checkout counters in grocery stores or at the end of a counter top on which the shopper normally places items before processing by a cashier. Instead of using the bracket 111, the scan units may be arranged around the top opening of

a well into which the bag is placed before loading of items into the bag.

In either case, insertion of items into the bag 115 will pass the items through the scanning space and result in an automatic scanning of indicia on each item.

Figure 18A depicts an adaptation of the tunnel scanner for use on a

truck 180. In this embodiment, scanner units 15, which could be in any number of configurations as may be suitable for particular implementation, encloses an opening in the trailer portion of the truck so that parcels entering and/or exiting the truck can be scanned by scanner units 15. A control unit 50' is secured in a location so as not to interfere with the loading, unloading and stowage of the parcels. A wireless transmitter 182, for example a conventional radio frequency transmitter, transmits a signal corresponding to a signal received from the control unit 50'. The transmitted signal, accordingly, corresponds to the detected reflected light from the scanned parcel. The transmitted signal may or may not have been pre-processed, depending on the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel transport vehicle including, but not limited to, planes, trains, ships, barges and automobiles.

Figure 18B shows an adaptation of the tunnel scanner similar to that of Figure 18A but for use on a plane 185. In this embodiment the scanner units 15 surrounds an opening in the side of the cargo plane 185. Either a conveyor or chute, designated 187, are used to respectively load or unload parcels into or out from the cargo holding area. As in the configuration of Figure 18A, transmitter 182 transmits a signal corresponding to that received from control unit 50'. The transmitted signal likewise corresponds to the light detected by the tunnel scanner reflected from a symbol on the scanned parcel upon entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel** from destination to destination. Although shown with particular reference to a plane configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted for use with any parcel transport vehicle including, but not limited to, trucks, trains, ships, barges and automobiles.

A still further adaptation of the present invention, is particularly suitable for use where a package, with a package bar code, or other optically coded symbol attached thereto, is carried by a human carrier through the area being scanned by the tunnel scanner. In such cases, the symbol may not be detectable by the tunnel scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's body or clothing.

In order to avoid having packages carried through the tunnel scanner without the package symbol being detected, the tunnel scanner in this adaptation additionally includes a photosensor or other device for detecting entry of the carrier into the field of view of the tunnel scanner. Rather than, or in combination with the photosensor, the carrier could be provided with a helmet, hat, glove, or other article capable of being worn or carried by the carrier, with an optically encoded identification (ID) bar code, or other type ID symbol,

attached to it. The ID symbol is automatically read when the carrier enters the field of view of the tunnel scanner thereby detecting his/her entry. A signal corresponding to the detected ID symbol can be processed by a processor, which is part of or separate from the tunnel scanner, to obtain the identity of the carrier. The article being worn or carried may alternatively have another form of automatic identifier, such as a low power radio frequency (RF) identification tag which emits an RF signal corresponding to the carrier's identification. In this later case, the tunnel scanner includes an RF receiver or transceiver which receives the emitted RF signal and thereby automatically detects the carrier's entry into the tunnel scanner's field of view. The receiver preferably includes a processor which is capable of processing the received RF signal to identify the user. The processor however may, if desired, be provided separate from the tunnel scanner.

The tunnel scanner preferably also includes an audible or visible indicator, such as a beeper or light, to provide an audio or visual feedback if the detected entry of the carrier is not accompanied by the detection and reading of a package symbol. If the carrier is wearing or carrying an article with an automatic identifier, the carrier's ID may be determined by processing the signal corresponding to the detected ID symbol or the received RF signal, as applicable, immediately after detection or reception. The carrier's ID may also be stored at this time in a memory device which is part of or separate from the tunnel scanner. Alternatively, the tunnel scanner may include a clock circuit, or other delay mechanism, to delay the processing of the signal corresponding to the ID symbol or the received RF signal, and the storing of the carrier's ID, until passage of a predetermined period of time after detecting the carrier's entry into the scanner's field of view. This allows the carrier a reasonable period of time, after notice by the indicator that the package symbol on a package has not been properly scanned, to take the necessary steps to ensure a satisfactory read of the symbol. This may be accomplished by the carrier simply reorientating the package to place the package symbol

in the tunnel scanner's field of view or may require the carrier to reenter the field of view with the package in a different orientation. If the predetermined time period passes without a satisfactory read of the package symbol, the carrier's ID is then determined by processing the signal representing the detected ID symbol or the received RF signal, as applicable, and the ID is stored in the memory device. By retaining the carrier's ID in storage, the carrier can be subsequently identified. For example, the stored ID can be displayed on a display which is incorporated in or separate from the tunnel scanner. The carrier can thereby be held accountable for having failed to ensure that a package symbol was read before storage in or removal from a particular location.

Even though the present invention has been described with respect to reading one or two dimensional bar code and matrix symbol symbols, it is not limited to such embodiments, but may also be applicable to even more complex indicia scanning or data acquisition applications. It is conceivable that the method of the present invention may also find application for use with various machine vision or optical character recognition applications in which information is derived from indicia such as printed characters or symbols, or from the surface or configurational characteristics of the article being scanned.

In all of the various embodiments, the elements of the scanner may be implemented in a very compact assembly or package such as a single printed circuit board or integral module. Such a board or module can interchangeably be used as the dedicated scanning element for a variety

of different operating modalities and types of data acquisition systems. For example, the module may be alternatively used in a hand-held

scanner, a table top scanner attached to a flexible arm or mounting extending over the surface of the table or attached to the underside of the table top, or mounted as a subcomponent or subassembly of a more sophisticated data acquisition system such as a tunnel scanner.

Each of these different implementations is associated with a different modality of reading bar code or other symbols. Thus, for example, the hand-held scanner is typically operated by the user "aiming" the scanner at the target; the table top scanner operated while the target is moved rapidly through the scan field, or "presented" to a scan pattern which is imaged on a background surface. Still other modalities

within the scope of the present invention envision the articles being moved past a plurality of scan modules oriented in different directions so at least the view allows one scan of a symbol which may be arbitrarily positioned on the article.

The module would advantageously comprise an optics subassembly mounted on a support, and a photodetector component. Control or data lines associated with such components may be connected to an electrical connector mounted on the edge or external surface of the module to enable the module to be electrically connected to a mating connector associated with other elements of the data acquisition system.

An individual module may have specific scanning or decoding characteristics associated with it, e.g. operability at a certain working distance, or operability with one or more specific symbologies or printing densities. The characteristics may also be defined through

the manual setting of control switches associated with the module. The user may also adapt the data acquisition system to scan different types of articles or the system may be adapted for different applications by interchanging modules in the data acquisition system through the use of a simple electrical connector.

The scanning module described above may also be implemented within a self-contained data acquisition system including one or more such components as keyboard, display, printer, data storage, application software, and data bases. Such a system may also include a communications interface to permit the data acquisition system to communicate with other components of a local or wide area network or with the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable terminal** to a stationary receiver.

It will be understood that each of the features described above, or two or more together, may find a useful application in other types of scanners and readers differing from the types described above.

Although several preferred embodiments of the invention have been described in detail above, it should be clear that the present invention is capable of numerous modifications as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such modifications fall within the purview of the appended claims.

Figure 20 illustrates a fourth preferred embodiment of one of the scan units 15 used in the tunnel scanner 10 of Figure 2. The scan unit 15 receives laser light from a visible laser diode (VLD) in the central

control unit 30, a single mode optical fiber 17. A printed circuit board 16 supports a lens 17' attached to the light emitting end surface

of the fiber 17, in such a position that the laser light carried by the fiber 17 emerges from the lens 17' and impinges on a scanning mirror 19.

The circuit board 16 also supports a drive coil 18, and the scanning mirror 19 is pivotally supported in an opening 21 through the coil 18. In the preferred embodiment, the pivotal support comprises a single flexible strip 23 extending across the opening 21. The mirror is glued or otherwise attached to the center of the flexible strip. The

flexible strip may comprise a Mylar trade. or Kapton trade. film. The scan unit 15 may use a variety of other pivotable support structures. For example, the pivotal support may comprise a torsion wire spring extending across the opening, or two separate flexible strips or springs each attached between the side of the mirror and the adjacent side surface of the opening 21. In the rest position, shown in the drawing, the mirror 19 is at an angle with respect to the emitted light from fiber 17 to redirect that light generally into the scanning space 100.

A permanent magnet, represented by a dotted line in Figure 20, is also attached to the center of the flexible strip 23 behind the mirror 19. The permanent magnet is aligned so that the axis between its north and south poles is perpendicular to the axis of coil 18. For example, the axis of the permanent magnet could be parallel to or within the plane of Figure 20, and the axis of the coil 18 would be perpendicular to

the plane of that drawing. The axis of the permanent magnet would also be perpendicular to the axis of the flexible strip 23.

The coil 18 and permanent magnet form a scanning motor for causing the mirror 19 to oscillate back and forth on the pivotal support structure formed by the flexible strip 23. More specifically, the coil 18 serves as an electromagnet receiving a drive current signal from the central control unit 30 on the electrical leads 25. When a current is introduced through the coil 18, interaction between magnetic fields of the coil and the permanent magnet creates a torque causing the permanent magnet and the attached mirror 19 to move from an equilibrium position. This torque on the permanent magnet tends to force the axis of permanent magnet in line with the axis of coil 18. The torque and resulting motion of the permanent magnet cause the flexible strip 23 supporting the mirror 19 to twist and produce a return force. This return force is effectively trying to bring the permanent magnet and the mirror back to the rest position.

Reversing the polarity of the current applied to the coil 18 will reverse the directions of the magnetic force. Therefore, if the

current applied to the coil 18 through leads 25 takes the form of a cyclical

AC signal, such as a sine wave, a pulse signal, a triangular wave, etc., the induced magnetic forces and the return forces produced in the flexible strip will produce an oscillatory movement of the permanent magnet and the attached mirror 19. The flexible strip(s) twist back

and forth causing the mirror to oscillate.

The laser beam emitted from the lens 17' attached to the end of the first optical fiber 17 impinges on the scanning mirror 19 and is directed along a light path shown by the arrow 27, toward an object to be scanned. The oscillating motion of the mirror 19 causes the light path 27 to pivot back and forth (into and out of the plane of Figure

20) to produce a scan line across any object passing through the opening 100 under the tunnel scanner.

Light 29 reflected off of a scanned object also impinges on the mirror 19. The mirror directs the reflected light 29 to a collecting lens 33' on the light receiving end of a multi-mode optical fiber 33. The lens 33' might be eliminated if the mirror 19 includes a curved surface to focus the reflected light on the receiving end of the fiber. The

second

fiber 33 transmits the reflected light to a detector in the central control unit 30.

Figure 21 illustrates a fifth preferred embodiment of a scan unit, which uses a charge coupled device (CCD). This embodiment also does

not

rely on fiber optic connection to the central control. The embodiment of Figure 21 includes a light emitting diode (LED) illuminator 33 to generate a large quantity of light and illuminate indicia bearing surfaces of items passing through the scanning space. The illustrated LED illuminator 33 in the scan unit receives a drive signal from the central control via a cable 37. The CCD array 35 is a linear array which essentially functions as a one dimensional camera sensor. Light reflected from an illuminated surface is focused or imaged onto the

CCD

array 35 by a lens 33. Elements of the array 35 each accumulate a charge level corresponding to the level of light which impinges thereon. The accumulated charge levels in the CCD array 35 are shifted out as a series of voltage signals over the cable 39 going to the central control for appropriate analysis and decoding. As an alternative to the illustrated LED embodiment, a large separate illuminator could be provided along one or more sides of the scanning space to generally flood the space with illuminating light, in which case, the individual scan units would include only the lens 33 and the CCD image sensing array 35.

It should be noted that the individual scan devices being referred to above as "scan units" can also be called "scan heads" or "scan modules". The symbol to be read by the reader according to the invention can be a bar code or another type of indicia, in particular also a two-dimensional pattern. The light used in the scanning system according to the invention is preferably laser light but can also be non-coherent light as well as visible or non-visible light. Furthermore it should be pointed out that the embodiment of the scan unit shown in Figure 20 can also be used in connection with the embodiments of Figures 6, 8 and 12. It should be understood that in Figures 6, 8 and 12 various embodiments of a scan unit are shown comprising two fibers designated with reference numerals 17 and 17a providing light from the central control unit to the scan unit. Furthermore two lenses 17' and 17a' are provided to couple the light out of the fibers 17 and 17a. This light is reflected from a mirror

and

yields two scanning laser beams 27 and 27a. The reflected light 29, consisting of two beams in Figures 6, 8 and 12 is again reflected off the scanning mirror and is coupled via two lenses 34 and 34a into two fibers 33 and 33a to be transmitted back to the central control unit.

These amendments refer to the original filed document

The following amendments have to be carried out in the specification:

On page 7, line 31, replace "A scanner has been described in the parent of this application" by "It is an object of the present invention to provide a scanner".

On page 8, insert between lines 29 and 30, the following paragraph:

"In accordance with the invention a system for scanning indicia

optical having parts of different light reflectivity has a plurality of

scan units. Each scan unit includes first and second light emitters which emit first and second light beams of the same or different wavelengths, and direct the first light beam towards a first portion and the second light beam towards a second portion of the indicia, such that the first and the second light beams scan the indicia. Each scan unit also includes first and second detectors which respectively detect reflected light from the first and the second portions of the indicia. The scan units may include, in addition to or in lieu of the detectors, a charge coupled device for detecting visible ambient light or visible light emitted from the light emitters which is reflected from the indicia. A central controller receives signals corresponding to the reflected light detected by the detectors or charge coupled device which are transmitted from each of the scan units. The controller processes the signals to determine information contained in the indicia. Preferably, the scan units and the central control are optically connected by optical fibers. The control unit may have one

or

more light emitting or laser diodes which generate light for emission by the light emitters, and one or more photodetectors for scanning light detected by the detectors. The generated light is transmitted to the light emitters and the detected light is received from the detectors via the optical fiber."

On page 9, insert between lines 13 and 14 the following paragraph:

"According to one embodiment of the invention the following is provided. To scan indicia on items moving through a predetermined space, without having to manually orient each item so that the indicia faces in a specified direction, a plurality of optical scan units are arranged around the predetermined space. Each scan unit emits light along a different path and receives light reflected from a surface of any item moving along the conveyor. As a result, the scan heads have different lines of sight and fields of view, and the system nominally scans a plurality of different optimal planes oriented to correspond to item surfaces expected to most often bear the indicia. In some embodiments, optical fibers connect the scan units to a central control unit. In such embodiments, the central control unit houses

both

a laser light generator and a photodetector, and the optical fibers carry the generated laser light to the scan units and carry the reflected light from the scan units back to the photodetector. Circuitry in the central control analyzes signals produced by the photodetector to derive information represented by the optically encoded indicia."

On page 18, line 15, insert "preferably by providing an effective spot size of the scan head for a given bar code density" after "obtained".

On page 19, line 10, replace "scan units 15" by "the scan units 15".

On page 19, line 11, replace "a scanning space 100" by "the scanning space 100".

On page 19, line 15, insert after "belt system" the reference numeral "20".

On page 19, line 24, insert after "conveyor system" the reference numeral "20".

On page 19, line 32, insert after "tunnel scanner" the reference numeral "10".

On page 20, line 6, replace "conveyor" by "conveyors".

On page 20, line 15, replace "system" by "scanner system 10".

On page 20, lines 20 and 22, replace "conveyor belt" by "conveyor belt system"

On page 20, line 27, insert "(see, e. g. Figure 2)" after "shown".

On page 20, line 34, insert "item" after "the".

On page 21, line 30, insert "The scan units preferably provide a moving spot laser beam" after "below".

On page 24, line 3, replace "Figure 5" by "Figure 5 (already referred to above)".

On page 24, line 6, insert after "central control unit" the reference numeral "50".

On page 24, line 13 replace "light beam" by "light beam, preferably a laser beam".

On page 24, lines 16 to 17, insert "(VLD's)" after "visible laser diode".

On page 24, line 27, insert after "central control" the reference numeral "50".

On page 24, line 29, insert after "control unit" the reference numeral "50".

On page 25, line 1, insert "preferably said light is laser light, preferably emitted from a visible laser diode (VLD)" after "single optical mode fibers 17.".

On page 25, line 15, insert after "flexible strip" the reference numeral "23".

On page 27, line 24, insert "(see, e.g. Figure 6)" after "scanned symbol".

On page 27, line 25 insert after "mirror" the reference numeral "19".

On page 27, line 30 replace "fiber" by "fibers".

On page 27, line 35, insert after "scanner unit" the reference numeral "15".

On page 27, line 35 to 36, insert after "emitter lenses" the reference numeral "17'" and after "detector lenses" the reference numeral "33'".

On page 28, line 1 insert after "scan unit" the reference numeral "15".

On page 28, line 12, insert after "mirror" the reference numeral "19".

On page 28, line 26, replace "emitter and the means to couple the emitter to two of the" by "emitter (e. g. a laser diode 41) and the means to couple the emitter 41 to e. g. two, generally a plurality of the".

On page 29, line 28, insert ", preferably by processing the analog signal to produce a pulse signal where the widths and spacings between the pulses correspond to the width of the bars and the spacings between the bars of a bar code symbol" after "digital pulse signal".

On page 29, line 24, insert the reference numeral "45" after "array".

On page 30, line 6, replace "via each pair" by "via each fiber or each pair".

On page 30, line 19, insert "The scan heads according to the invention produce preferably a one dimensional scanning pattern, i.e. the beam spot moves along a scan line. To read bar code type symbols with such a scanning pattern, the bars of the symbol must be at a substantial angle approaching 90.degree. with respect to the scan line."

If the bars are too nearly parallel to the scan line, the scan line will not scan across the entire length of the bar code symbol. If exactly parallel, the scan line will pass over only one bar or only

one space. Thus, if the scan lines of all of the scan heads are parallel to

the direction of motion M, the items on the conveyor must be oriented so as to present the bar code in such a manner that the bars thereof are perpendicular or sufficiently close to perpendicular to the direction M, to permit one of the scan heads to read the code.

To further reduce or eliminate the need for orienting the conveyed items, the scanner system can be made omni-directional, i.e. to produce

a scanning pattern which can sense bar codes regardless of orientation.

Using the one-dimensional scan heads 15 discussed so far, this would

requir adding mo scan heads on each edge or side of the scanning space 100 (see also Figs. 3A-C). These added scan heads would be oriented to produce scan lines in the same planes but with their respective scan lines oriented at a different angle in the particular scanning plane. The lines crossing in the different planes P1, P2 and P3 in Figure 1 represent scan lines of different orientation within each plane."

On page 33, line 32, replace "Figures 6, 8 and 12" by "Figures 6, 8, 12 and 20".

On page 36, line 2, replace "Figs. 6, 8 and 12" by "Figs. 6, 8, 12 and 20".

On page 36, lines 7 and 12, insert after "mirror" the reference numeral "19".

On page 42, line 17, replace "Figures 6, 8 and 12" by "Figures 6, 8, 12 and 20". The invention can be summarized as follows:

A system for scanning indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first light emitting means for emitting a first light beam having a wavelength,

(ii) second light emitting means for emitting a second light beam having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam,

(iii) means for directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second

light

beams scan said indicia, and

(iv) detection means for detecting reflected light from said first portion of said indicia and said second portion of said indicia; and

to

a central control means for receiving signals corresponding

said detected reflected light from each of said plurality of optical scan units and processing said signals to determine information represented by said indicia.

said

A system, wherein said first and second light emitting means emit

first and second light beams sequentially.

said

A system, wherein said central control means include at least one laser or light emitting diode optically coupled to at least one of

first and second light emitting means.

A system, wherein said detection means includes a first optical detector for detecting said reflected light from said first portion of said indicia and a second optical detector for detecting said reflected light from said second portion of said indicia.

A system, wherein said first and second optical detectors simultaneously detect said reflected light from said first and second portions of the indicia.

A system, wherein said central control means simultaneously receives and processes signals corresponding to said detected light from said first and second portions of the indicia from one of said plurality of optical scan units.

A system, wherein said central control means has a decoder means for decoding a digitized signal corresponding to the received signals.

A system, wherein said indicia correspond to more than one symbology type and said decoder means includes symbology discrimination means for discriminating between indicia of different said symbology types.

A system , wherein each said scan unit further comprises sensor means for detecting visible light levels within a field of view and for generating an electrical signal representing visible light reflectivity along a path in the field of view.

A system , wherein said visible light represented by said electrical signal is ambient light.

A system , wherein said light beams are visible light beams and the visible light represented by said electrical signal is light from the first and second light beams reflected off the indicia.

A system , wherein said sensor means is a charge coupled device.

A system , wherein said scan forms a single contiguous scan line.

A system , wherein said sensor means includes means for detecting an ambient light level in the field of view of said sensor means and for generating an output signal if said detected ambient light level is above a threshold value.

A system , wherein each said scan unit further comprises activation means for initiating emission of said first and second light beams from said first and second light emitting means responsive to said generated output signal.

A system , wherein said first and second light beams are visible light beams, and said scan forms two scan lines which are offset from each other.

A system , wherein said two scan lines are substantially parallel to each other.

A system , wherein said indicia are disposed on an item moving through a space towards which said light beams are directed.

moved A system , further comprising a conveyor and wherein said item is through said space by the conveyor.

at A system , wherein said conveyor has a transparent conveyor belt and least one said scan unit is disposed below said transparent conveyor belt.

A system , wherein said conveyor has at least two separate conveyor belts with an open area there between and at least one said scan unit is disposed such that said directed light beams pass through said open area.

A system , further comprising support means for supporting each said scan unit in a location proximate to said space.

A system , wherein one said scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another said scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane.

A system , wherein said central control means is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system , wherein said central control means include a scan stitching algorithm for deriving a single decoded representation of said indicia

from a plurality of partial scans of said indicia

A system, further comprising a plurality of optical fibers with at least one said optical fiber connecting each said scan unit with said central control unit.

A system, wherein one said optical fiber is connected to each said emitting means and said central control means includes light generating means for generating light and transmitting said light to each said light emitting means through said one optical fiber.

A system, wherein said received signals are optical signals corresponding to the detected reflected light and said central control means receives said signals from each said scan unit over said at least one optical fiber.

A system, wherein said scan forms an omni-directional or raster type scan pattern over the indicia.

A system, wherein said indicia conforms to at least one symbology type.

A system, wherein said indicia is a matrix of geometric shapes.

A system, wherein said indicia is two dimensional.

A system for scanning indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

A system, wherein said central control means simultaneously receives and processes signals corresponding to said detected light reflected from said first and second portions of said indicia from one of said plurality of optical scan units.

A system, wherein said indicia are disposed on an item moving through a space towards which said light beams are directed.

moved A system, further comprising a conveyor and wherein said item is through said space by the conveyor.

at A system, wherein said conveyor has a transparent conveyor belt and least one said scan unit is disposed below said transparent conveyor belt.

A system, wherein said conveyor has at least two separate conveyor belts with an open area there between and at least one said scan unit is disposed such that said directed light beams pass through said open area.

A system, further comprising support means for supporting each said scan unit in a location proximate to said space.

A system, wherein one said scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another said scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane.

A system, wherein said central control means is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said central control means include a scan stitching algorithm for deriving a single decoded representation of said indicia

from a plurality partial scans of said indicia

A system , further comprising a plurality of optical fibers with at least one said optical fiber connecting each said scan unit with said central control unit.

A system , wherein a first said optical fiber is connected to said first light emitting means and a second said optical fiber is connected to said second light emitting means, and said central control

means includes light generating means for generating a first light of said first frequency and a second light of said second frequency and transmitting said first light to said first light emitting means through said first optical fiber and said second light to said second light emitting means through said second optical fiber.

A system , wherein said received signals are optical signals corresponding to the detected reflected light and said central control means receives said signals from each said scan unit over said at least one optical fiber.

A system , wherein said at least one optical fiber is a multi-mode fiber;

said detection means include a plurality of collective optics;

said central control unit includes at least one photodiode having an active sensing area; and

at least one of said plurality of collective optics is disposed at a first end of each said multi-mode fiber and a second end of each said multi-mode fiber is aimed at said active sensing area of said at least one photodiode.

A system , wherein said second end of each said multi-mode fiber is aimed directly at said active sensing area.

A system , wherein said scan forms an omni-directional or raster type scan pattern over the indicia.

A system , wherein said indicia conforms to at least one symbology type.

A system , wherein said indicia is a matrix symbol of geometric shapes.

A system , wherein said indicia is two dimensional.

A system , wherein said received signals are optical signals corresponding to the detected reflected light and said central control means include filtering means for filtering said detected reflected light.

A system , wherein said central control means include focussing means for focussing said filtered detected reflected light.

A system , wherein said central control means include a first photosensor for sensing said focussed detected reflected light, and generating a signal representing said first portion of said indicia, and a second photosensor for sensing said focussed detected reflected light, and generating a signal representing said second portion of said indicia.

A system , wherein said central control means include first and second decoder means for respectively decoding signals corresponding to the signals generated by said first and second photosensors.

assembly A system , wherein said central control means include a signal means for assembling a common matrix corresponding to said decoded signals.

A system for scanning indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first light emitting means for emitting a first visible light beam,

(ii) second light emitting means for emitting a second visible light beam,

(iii) means for directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second

light

beams scan said indicia, and

field

(iv) sensor means for detecting visible light levels within a

of view and for generating an electrical signal representing visible light reflectivity along a path in the field of view; and

a central control means for receiving said generated electrical signal and processing said signal to determine information represented by said indicia.

said A system , wherein said first and second light emitting means emit first and second light beams simultaneously.

said A system , wherein said central control means include at least one laser or light emitting diode optically coupled to at least one of first and second light emitting means.

A system , wherein said central control means includes decoder means for decoding a signal corresponding to said electrical signal.

for A system , wherein said indicia correspond to more than one symbology type and said decoder means include symbology discrimination means discriminating between indicia of different said symbology types.

A system , wherein said visible light represented by said electrical signal is ambient light.

from A system , wherein said electrical signal represents visible light the first and second visible light beams reflected off said indicia.

A system , wherein said sensor means is a charge coupled device.

A system , wherein said sensor means is a solid state imaging device.

above A system , wherein each said sensor means further comprises means for detecting ambient light in the field of view of said sensor means and for generating an output signal if said detected ambient light is a threshold value.

generated A system , wherein each said scan unit further comprises activation means for initiating the emission of said visible light beams from said first and second light emitting means responsive to said

output signal.

a A system , wherein said indicia is disposed on an item moving through space towards which said visible light beams are directed.

moved A system , further comprising a conveyor and wherein said item is through said space by said conveyor.

at A system , wherein said conveyor has a transparent conveyor belt and least one said scan unit is disposed below said transparent conveyor belt.

A system , wherein said conveyor has at least two separate conveyor belts with an open area there between and at least one said scan unit is disposed such that said visible light beams are directed through said open area.

A system , further comprising support means for supporting each said scan unit in a location proximate to said space.

A system , wherein one said scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another said scan unit is supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane.

A system , wherein said central control means is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system , further comprising a plurality of optical fibers with at least one said optical fiber connecting each said scan unit with said central control unit.

A system , wherein a first said optical fiber is connected to said first light emitting means and a second optical fiber is connected to said second light emitting means, and said central control means includes light generating means for generating light and transmitting said light to said first light emitting means through said first optical fiber and to said second light emitting means through said second optical fiber.

A system , further comprising transmission means for transmitting said electrical signal from said scan unit to said central control means.

A system , wherein said scan forms an omni-directional or raster type scan pattern over the indicia.

A system , wherein said indicia conforms to at least one symbology type.

shapes. A system , wherein said indicia is a matrix symbol of geometric

A system , wherein said indicia is two dimensional.

for A system , wherein said sensor means includes a light sensing array detecting visible light reflected from said first and second portions of said indicia.

A system , wherein said sensor means is a charge coupled device.

A system , wherein said sensor means is a solid state imaging device.

A system for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first light emitter for emitting a first light beam having a wavelength, and for directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia

(ii) second light emitter for emitting a second light beam sequentially with the emitting of the first light beam and having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam, and for directing said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams scan

said

indicia,

(iii) a first optical detector for detecting reflected light from said first portion of said indicia, and

the (iv) a second optical detector for detecting, simultaneous with

indicia, detection of the reflected light from the first portion of the

reflected light from said second portion of said indicia;

a support structure for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (i) in a location proximate to a space through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit is orientated to have a field of view within said space, with at least one said scan unit supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;

a central control unit including at least one laser or light emitting diode, and at least one photosensor; and

a plurality of optical fibers with at least one said optical fiber disposed between each said scan unit and said central control unit, wherein said at least one optical fiber is connected (i) to at least one of said light emitters and said at least one laser or light emitting diode for transmission of light generated by said at least

one

laser or light emitting diode to said at least one light emitter or (ii) to at least one of said optical detectors and said at least one photosensor for transmission of the detected reflected light from

each

of said at least one optical detector to said at least one photosensor.

A system, wherein said central control unit is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said first and second light emitters, of at least one scan unit, are angularly displaced relative to each other so that said directed first and second light beams form two scan lines which are offset from and substantially parallel to each other.

A system for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first light emitter for emitting a first light beam having a first wavelength, and for directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia,

(ii) second light emitter for emitting a second light beam simultaneous with the emitting of the first light beam and having a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength, and

for

directing said second light beam towards a second portion of said

indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams scan  
said  
indicia,  
    (iii) a first optical detector for detecting reflected light from  
said first portion of said indicia, and  
    (iv) a second optical detector for detecting, simultaneous with  
the  
detection of the reflected light from the first portion of the  
indicia,  
reflected light from said second portion of said indicia;  
    a support structure for supporting each of said plurality of  
scan units (i) in a location proximate to a space through which the  
item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit is orientated to  
have a field of view within said space, with at least one said scan  
unit supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first  
plane and another said scan unit supported so as to nominally scan  
indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first  
plane;  
    a central control unit including at least one laser or light  
emitting diode, at least one filter for filtering an optical signal,  
at  
least one focussing lens for focussing said filtered optical signal,  
and at least one photosensor for sensing said focussed optical signal;  
and  
    a plurality of optical fibers with at least one said optical  
fiber disposed between each said scan unit and said central control  
unit, wherein said at least one optical fiber is connected (i) to at  
least one of said light emitters and said at least one laser or light  
emitting diode for transmission of light generated by said at least  
one  
laser or light emitting diode to said at least one light emitter or  
(ii) to at least one of said optical detectors and said at least one  
filter for transmission of the detected reflected light from said at  
least one optical detector to said at least one filter.

A system, wherein said central control unit is separate and spaced  
apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having  
parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

    a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit  
includes:

    (i) first light emitter for emitting a first visible light beam,  
and for directing said first visible light beam towards a first  
portion  
of said indicia,  
    (ii) second light emitter for emitting a second visible light beam  
simultaneous with the emitting of the first visible light beam, and  
for  
directing said second visible light beam towards a second portion of  
said indicia, such that said directed first and second visible light  
beams scan said indicia, and  
    (iii) a charge coupled device for detecting visible light  
reflected  
from said indicia and for generating an electrical signal representing  
said reflected visible light;

    a support structure for supporting each of said plurality of  
scan units (i) in a location proximate to a space through which the  
item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit is orientated to  
have a field of view within said space, with at least one said scan  
unit supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first  
plane and another of said scan units supported so as to nominally scan  
indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first  
plane;

    a central control unit including at least one laser or light

emitting diode;

a plurality of optical fibers with at least one said optical fiber disposed between each said scan unit and said central control unit and connected to at least one of said light emitters and said at least one laser or light emitting diode for transmission of visible light generated by said at least one laser or light emitting diode to said at least one light emitter; and

an electrical wire connecting each said scan unit with said central control unit for transmission of the electrical signal generated by the charge coupled device to the central control unit.

A system, wherein said central control unit is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said first and second light emitters, in at least one scan unit, are angularly displaced relative to each other so that said directed first and second visible light beams form two scan lines which are offset from and substantially parallel to each other.

A system for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first and second light emitters, including at least one laser or light emitting diode, for emitting a first light beam having a wavelength and a second light beam having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam, and for directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams scan said indicia,

(ii) a first optical detector for detecting reflected light from said first portion of said indicia, and

(iii) a second optical detector for detecting, simultaneous with the detecting of the reflected light from the first portion of the indicia, reflected light from said second portion of said indicia;

a support structure for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (i) in a location proximate to a space through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit is orientated to have a field of view within said space, with at least one said scan unit supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane; and

a central control unit connected to each of said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said central control unit is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said first and second light emitters, of at least one scan unit, are angularly displaced relative to each other so that said directed first and second light beams form two scan lines which are offset from and substantially parallel to each other.

A system, wherein said optical detectors include photosensors.

A system for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first and second light emitters, including at least one laser or light emitting diode, for respectively emitting a first light beam having a first wavelength and a second light beam having a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength, and for

directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams scan said indicia,

- (ii) a first optical detector for detecting reflected light from said first portion of said indicia, and
- (iii) a second optical detector for detecting, simultaneous with the detection of the reflected light from said first portion of the indicia, reflected light from said second portion of said indicia;

a support structure for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (i) in a location proximate to a space through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit is orientated to have a field of view within said space, with at least one said scan unit supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane; and

a central control unit for receiving signals from said plurality of scan units corresponding to said detected reflected light.

A system, wherein said central control unit is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said optical detectors include photosensors.

A system for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, wherein each said scan unit includes:

- (i) first and second light emitters, including at least one laser or light emitting diode, for respectively emitting a first and a second visible light beam, and for directing said first visible light beam towards a first portion of said indicia and said second visible light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second visible light beams scan said indicia, and
- (ii) a charge coupled device for detecting visible light reflected from said indicia and for generating an electrical signal representing said reflected visible light;

a support structure for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (i) in a location proximate to a space through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit is orientated to have a field of view within said space, with at least one said scan unit supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;

- a central control unit; and
- an electrical wire connecting said central control unit and each said scan unit for transmission of the electrical signal generated by the charge coupled device to the central control unit.

A system, wherein said central control unit is separate and spaced apart from said plurality of scan units.

A system, wherein said first and second light emitters, of at least one scan unit, are angularly displaced relative to each other so that said directed first and second visible light beams form two scan lines which are offset from and parallel to each other.

(i) first light emitting means for emitting a first light beam of a

first wavelength

(ii) second light emitting means for emitting second light beam of a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength,

(iii) means for directing said first light beam towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second

light

beams scan said indicia, and

(iv) detection means for detecting reflected light from said first portion of said indicia and from said second portion of said indicia; and

to a central control means for receiving signals corresponding

said detected reflected light from each of said plurality of optical scan units and processing said signals to determine information represented by said indicia.

said A system, wherein said first and second light emitting means emit first and second light beams simultaneously.

A system, wherein said detection means includes a first optical detector for detecting said reflected light from said first portion of the indicia and a second optical detector for detecting said reflected light from said second portion of said indicia.

respectively A system, wherein said first and second optical detectors detect said reflected light from said first and second portions of said indicia simultaneously.

A system for scanning indicia, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units, each optical scan unit including means for emitting a beam of light directed toward a space through which an item bearing an indicia to be read will move and for receiving light reflected from the indicia and transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the reflected light;

a central control unit separate and spaced apart from the optical scan units receiving the signals from the plurality of optical scan units, wherein said central control unit contains circuitry for processing said signals from the optical scan units to derive information represented by the indicia; and

a plurality of optical fibers, each optical scan unit being connected to the central control unit by at least one of the optical fibers.

A system, wherein:

the central control unit includes a light generator for transmitting light through at least some of the optical fibers to the optical scan units, and

the the means for emitting a beam of light in at least one of optical scan units comprises:

a light emitting end of one of the optical fibers, and means for producing oscillatory movement of light emerging from the emitting end of the optical fiber.

A system, wherein said means for producing oscillatory movement comprises:

means for directing the light emerging from the emitting end of the one optical fiber toward the indicia to be read, means for movably supporting the means for directing, and means for initiating motion of the means for directing.

A system , where said means for directing comprises a mirror.

A system , wherein said means for initiating motion comprises an electromagnetic scanning motor.

A system , wherein:

said means for movably supporting support the means for directing for two dimensional movement, and

said means for initiating motion of the means for directing initiate motion in two different directions.

A system , wherein the light generator is a laser generator.

A system , wherein said means for producing oscillatory movement moves the light emerging from the emitting end of the one optical fiber in an omni-directional scanning pattern.

A system , wherein:

optical the signals from the plurality of optical scan units are signals,

from the plurality of optical fibers carry the optical signals

the optical scan units to the central control unit; and

the circuitry in the central control unit comprises an optical detector responsive to the optical signals and circuitry for analyzing and decoding electrical signals from the optical detector.

A system , further comprising a conveyor for moving said item through said space.

A system , wherein said conveyor comprises a transparent conveyor belt and at least one of the scan units scans said item through the transparent conveyor belt.

A system , further comprising means for supporting said scan heads around an opening through which said item drops.

A system wherein said circuitry uses a scan stitching algorithm to derive a single decoded representation of said indicia from a plurality of partial scans of said indicia.

A scanning system, comprising:

means for defining a space through which an item bearing an indicia will move;

a plurality of optical scan units, each optical scan unit including means for emitting light along a different line of sight toward the item as it moves through said space;

each optical scan unit also including means for receiving light reflected from the indicia and transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the reflected light,

to wherein a first one of the optical scan units is configured nominally scan and sense reflected light with respect to a first plane, and

plane a second one of the optical scan units is configured to nominally scan and sense reflected light with respect to a second plane

which is angularly displaced with respect to said first plane; and

a central control unit separate and spaced apart from the optical scan units;

said central control unit including means for processing the signals transmitted from the optical scan units to determine

information contained in the indicia.

A system, wherein said means for defining a space comprises a conveyor carrying items to be scanned, and a bracket supporting at least some of the optical scan units, said bracket extending from a point alongside the conveyor out away from and across the conveyor.

A system, wherein the means for defining a space comprises means for supporting said optical scan units around an opening through which items to be scanned are passed downward to place said items in a container.

A system, wherein said container is a basket of a shopping cart.

A system, wherein said container is a shopping bag.

A system, wherein said means for defining a space comprises a transparent conveyor belt carrying items to be scanned, and at least one of the optical scan units is positioned to scan the items through the transparent conveyor belt.

A system, wherein said means for emitting comprises means for emitting a beam of light and means for oscillating said beam of light through a scanning pattern.

A system, wherein said means for receiving comprises a charge coupled device sensor array.

A scanning system, comprising:

- a central control unit including a laser light generator for transmitting laser light;
- a plurality of optical scan units separate and spaced apart

from the central control unit, said optical scan units being arranged to optically scan a plurality of different planes in a predetermined space through which an item bearing an indicia moves, each optical scan unit including:

- (i) means for directing laser light received from the central control unit along a different line of sight toward the item moving through said predetermined space, and

- (ii) means for receiving light reflected from the item and transmitting optical signals corresponding to the intensity of the reflected light;

said central control unit further including an optical detector responsive to the optical signals from the plurality of optical scan units from producing electrical signals, and means for processing the electrical signals from the optical detector to determine information represented by the indicia; and

optical fibers connecting the central control unit to the optical scan units for carrying said laser light and said optical signals.

A system, wherein the means, in each optical scan unit, for directing laser light comprises means for producing oscillatory movement of laser light emerging from one of the optical fibers.

A system, wherein at least one of the means for producing oscillatory movement comprises:

- an optical component for optically processing the laser light emerging from one of the optical fibers;

means for movably supporting the optical component, and  
drive means for initiating motion of the optical component.

least A system , wherein said means for movably supporting comprises at  
one flexible strip.

A system , wherein the optical component comprises a mirror.

A module , wherein the drive means comprises first and second magnets  
one of which is a permanent magnet and the other of which is an  
electromagnet to which an alternating drive signal is applied,  
the first magnet being fixedly coupled to the optical component  
for movement therewith, and  
the second magnet being mounted in a relatively stationary  
position in close proximity to the first magnet, such that application  
of an alternating drive signal to the electromagnet produces a  
magnetic field which acts on the permanent magnet to produce oscillatory  
movement of the optical component.

A system , wherein at least one of the means for producing oscillatory  
movement comprises means for oscillating the laser light emerging from  
the one optical fiber in two different directions at two different  
frequencies.

A system , wherein said means for oscillating produce an  
omni-directional scanning pattern.

A system , wherein at least one of the means for producing oscillatory  
movement comprises:

an optical component for optically processing the laser light  
emerging from one of the optical fibers;

first reciprocal support means for mounting said optical  
component for oscillating movement in a first direction in a first  
range of frequencies;

second reciprocal support means for mounting the first support  
means for oscillating movement in a second direction in a second range  
of frequencies, said second direction being substantially orthogonal

to

said first direction; and

drive means for simultaneously producing reciprocal motion of  
the optical component mounted on the first reciprocal support means in  
the first direction at a first oscillating frequency and reciprocal  
motion of the optical component and the first reciprocal support means  
together as mounted on the second reciprocal support means at a second  
oscillating frequency different from said first oscillating frequency.

A system , wherein:

the first reciprocal support means comprises a first spring  
supporting said optical component for oscillatory rotation back and  
forth about a first axis; and

the second reciprocal support means comprises a second spring  
supporting said first support means for oscillatory rotation back and  
forth about a second axis substantially orthogonal to the first axis.

A system , wherein said first spring comprises a flexible film strip.

A system , wherein said second spring comprises at least one flexible  
film strip.

A system , wherein:

the drive means comprises first and second magnets one of which  
is a permanent magnet and the other of which is an electromagnet to

which an alternating drive signal is applied,  
the first magnet is fixedly coupled to the optical component  
for movement therewith and having a magnetic axis between its poles at an  
angle between the first axis and the second axis,  
the second magnet is mounted in a relatively stationary  
position in close proximity to the first magnet, such that application of the  
alternating drive signal to the electromagnet produces a magnetic  
field which acts on the permanent magnet to produce oscillatory movement of  
the optical component, and  
the drive signal applied to the electromagnet comprises a  
superposition of a first signal component having a frequency within  
the first range of frequencies and a second signal component having a  
frequency within said second range of frequencies.

A system, wherein said means for processing uses a scan stitching  
algorithm to combine data from different scans of the indicia to  
produce a single decoded representation of the indicia.

A method of scanning an indicia comprising:  
simultaneously emitting first and second moving beams of light  
from separate first and second optical scan units, respectively,  
toward an item bearing indicia to be read as the item moves through a space  
and receiving light reflected from two different sides of the item,  
to thereby nominally scan a first plane and a second plane different from  
said first plane;  
transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the  
received reflected light from the two different sides of the item to a  
central control separate from the optical scan units; and  
processing the transmitted signals to produce a single decoded  
representation of information carried by the indicia.

A method, wherein said indicia comprises a bar code.

A method, wherein said first plane is orthogonal to said second  
plane.

A method, wherein said first plane is angularly displaced with respect  
to said second plane.

A method, wherein the step of simultaneously emitting comprises:  
simultaneously transmitting laser light from the central  
control to each of the optical scan units,  
directing laser light from the first and second optical scan  
units towards said first and second planes, respectively, and  
repetitively moving the laser light from the first and second  
optical scan units in a scanning pattern in said first and second  
planes, respectively.

A method, wherein the scanning pattern is a two-dimensional pattern  
for omni-directional scanning.

A method, wherein the step of simultaneously transmitting laser light  
from the central control to each of the optical scan units comprises  
transmitting said laser light to the optical scan units over first and  
second optical fibers, respectively.

A method, wherein the step of transmitting comprises transmitting  
reflected light from each optical scan unit to the central control via  
an optical fiber.

A method , further comprising:

concurrently with the simultaneously emitting step, emitting a third moving beam of light toward said space from a third optical scan unit, separate from the first and second optical scan units, and receiving light reflected from a third side of the item, to thereby nominally scan a third plane different from said first and second planes; and

transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the received reflected light from the third side of the item to the central control;

wherein the processing step includes processing of the transmitted signals corresponding to the intensity of the received reflected light from the third side of the item.

A method , wherein said first plane is orthogonal to said second plane,

and said third plane is angularly displaced with respect to one of the first and second planes.

A method , further comprising:

concurrently with the simultaneously emitting step, emitting a fourth moving beam of light toward said space from a fourth optical scan unit, separate from the first, second and third optical scan units, and receiving light reflected from a fourth side of the item,

to thereby nominally scan a fourth plane different from said first, second and third planes; and

transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the received reflected light from the fourth side of the item to the central control;

wherein the processing step further includes processing of the transmitted signals corresponding to the intensity of the received reflected light from the fourth side of the item.

A scanning system, comprising:

means for defining a space through which an item bearing an indicia will move;

a plurality of optical scan units, each optical scan unit including means for optically sensing variations in light reflectivity on a surface of said item as the item moves through said space and transmitting signals responsive to sensed variations in light reflectivity,

wherein a first one of the optical scan units is oriented for optically sensing along a first line of sight, and

optically a second one of the optical scan units is oriented for sensing along a second line of sight angularly displaced with respect to said first line of sight; and

a central control unit separate and spaced apart from the first and second optical scan units for processing the signals transmitted from the optical scan units to determine information contained in the indicia.

A system , further comprising means to illuminate the item moving through the space.

A system , wherein the means to illuminate comprise a light emitter in each optical scan unit.

A system , wherein each optical scan unit comprises a charge coupled device sensor array.

A system , wherein each optical scan unit comprises:

means for emitting a light beam;

means for directing the light beam along the line of sight of the respective optical scan unit;

means for producing a scanning motion of the beam of light through a field of view; and

means for receiving light reflected from a surface of the item and producing said signals in response to variations in the intensity of the received reflected light.

A system, wherein the central control comprises means for generating light, and the means for emitting a light beam comprises an end of an optical fiber carrying the light from the central control unit.

A system, wherein:

the means for directing comprises an optical component for optically processing the light beam, and

the means for producing a scanning motion comprises means for movably supporting the optical component for oscillatory movement, and drive means for initiating oscillatory movement of the optical component.

least A system, wherein said means for movably supporting comprises at one flexible strip.

A system, wherein the optical component comprises a mirror.

A system, wherein the drive means comprises first and second magnets one of which is a permanent magnet and the other of which is an electromagnet to which an alternating drive signal is applied,

the first magnet being fixedly coupled to the optical component for movement therewith, and

magnetic the second magnet being mounted in a relatively stationary position in close proximity to the first magnet, such that application of an alternating drive signal to the electromagnet produces a field which acts on the permanent magnet to produce oscillatory movement of the optical component.

a A system, wherein said means for producing a scanning motion produce two dimensional scanning pattern for omni-directional scanning.

A system, further comprising a plurality of optical fibers, at least one optical fiber connecting each optical scan unit to the central control unit.

A system, wherein:

the signals from the plurality of optical scan units are optical signals,

the plurality of optical fibers carry the optical signals from the optical scan units to the central control unit; and

the central control comprises processing circuitry including an optical detector responsive to the optical signals and circuitry for analyzing electrical signals from the optical detector.

A method of scanning an indicia comprising:

simultaneously, (1) optically sensing along a first line of sight from a first optical scan unit variations in light reflectivity on a surface of an item bearing an indicia as the item moves through a scanning space and producing first signals responsive to variations in light reflectivity sensed along said first line of sight, and (2) optically sensing along a second line of sight from a second optical scan unit variations in light reflectivity on a surface of the item as the item moves through the scanning space and producing second signals responsive to variations in light reflectivity sensed along said

second

from line of sight, said second line of sight being angularly displaced  
said first line of sight;  
transmitting the first and second signals to a central control  
separate from the first and second optical scan units; and  
processing the transmitted signals in the central control to  
produce a single decoded representation of information carried by the  
indicia.

A method, wherein said indicia comprises a bar code.

A method, wherein the step of simultaneously sensing comprises:  
simultaneously emitting first and second moving beams of light  
from the first and second optical scan units, respectively; and  
receiving and detecting portions of the first and second beams  
of light reflected from the item in the first and second optical scan  
units, respectively.

A method, wherein the step of simultaneously emitting comprises:  
simultaneously transmitting laser light from the central  
control

to each of the optical scan units,  
directing laser light from the first and second optical scan  
units along said first and second lines of sight, respectively, and  
repetitively moving the laser light from the first and second  
optical scan units in a scanning pattern.

A method, wherein the scanning pattern is a two-dimensional pattern  
for omni-directional scanning.

A method, wherein the step of simultaneously transmitting laser light  
from the central control to each of the optical scan units comprises  
transmitting said laser light to the optical scan units over first and  
second optical fibers, respectively.

A method, wherein the step of transmitting comprises transmitting  
reflected light from each optical scan unit to the central control via  
an optical fiber.

A method, further comprising:  
concurrently with the simultaneously sensing step, optically  
sensing along a third line of sight from a third optical scan unit  
variations in light reflectivity on a surface of the item as the item  
moves through the scanning space and producing third signals

responsive  
to variations in light reflectivity sensed along said third line of  
sight, said third line of sight being angularly displaced from said  
first and second lines of sight; and  
transmitting said third signals to the central control;  
wherein the processing step includes processing of the third  
signals.

A method, further comprising:  
concurrently with the simultaneously sensing step, optically  
sensing along a fourth line of sight from a fourth optical scan unit  
variations in light reflectivity on a surface of the item as the item  
moves through the scanning space and producing fourth signals  
responsive to variations in light reflectivity sensed along said

fourth  
line of sight, said fourth line of sight being angularly displaced

from  
said first, second and third lines of sight; and  
transmitting said third signals to the central control;  
wherein the processing step includes processing of the fourth  
signals.

A scanning system comprising:

a transparent conveyor belt for moving items bearing indicia;  
and

an optical scan unit for optically sensing variations in light reflectivity on a surface of an item moved by said conveyor belt, said optical scan unit having a line of sight passing through the transparent conveyor belt.

A system, further comprising:

another optical scan unit for optically sensing variations in light reflectivity on a surface of the item moved by said conveyor belt, said another optical scan unit having a second line of sight angularly displaced from said first line of sight; and

a central control, separate from the optical scan units for processing signals from the optical scan units to produce a single decoded representation of information carried by the indicia.

CLMEN 1. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia having parts of different

light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:

light (i) first light emitting means (17, 17') for emitting a first

beam (27) having a wavelength,

(ii) second light emitting means (17a, 17a') for emitting a second light beam (27a) having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam (27),

(iii)

means for directing (18, 19, 21, 23) said first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said

directed

first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and

(iv) detection means (33, 33', 33a, 33a') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia and said second portion of said indicia; and

a central control means (50, 50') for receiving signals corresponding to said detected reflected light (29) from each of said plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) and

processing

said signals to determine information represented by said indicia.

2. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia having parts of different

light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:

light (i) first light emitting means (17, 17') for emitting a first

beam (27) of a first wavelength,

(ii) second light emitting means (17a, 17a') for emitting a second light beam (27a) of a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength,

(iii) means for directing (18, 19, 21, 23) said first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light

beam

(27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said

directed

first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and

(iv) detection means (33, 33') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia and from said second portion

of

said indicia; and

a central control means (50, 50') for receiving signals

corresponding to said detected reflected light ( ) from each of said plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) and processing said signals to determine information represented by said indicia.

3. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:  
a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit includes:  
(i) first light emitting means (17, 17') for emitting a first visible laser light beam (27),  
(ii) second light emitting means (17a, 17a') for emitting a second visible light beam (27a),  
(iii) means for directing (18, 19, 21, 23) said first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and  
(iv) sensor means for detecting visible light levels within a field of view and for generating an electrical signal representing visible light reflectivity along a path in the field of view; and  
a central control means (50, 50') for receiving said generated electrical signal and processing said signal to determine information represented by said indicia.

4. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:  
a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:  
(i) first light emitter (17, 17', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a first light beam (27) having a wavelength, and for directing said light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia,  
(ii) second light emitter (17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a second light beam (27a) sequentially with the emitting of the first light beam (27) and having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam (27), and for directing said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia,  
(iii) a first optical detector (33, 33') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia, and  
(iv) a second optical detector (33a, 33a') for detecting simultaneous with the detection of the reflected light (29) from the first portion of the indicia, reflected light (29) from said second portion of said indicia;  
a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space (100), with at least one said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;  
a central control unit (50, 50') including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41), and at least one photosensor (45); and  
a plurality of optical fibers (33, 33a) with at least one

said

15r, optical fiber (33, 33a) disposed between each said scan unit (15l, 15t, 15b, 15) and said central control unit (50, 50'), wherein said at least one optical fiber (33, 33a) is connected (i) to at least one of said light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) and said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) for transmission of light generated by said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) to said at least one light emitter (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23)

or

(ii) to at least one of said optical detectors (33, 33', 33a, 33a')

and

said at least one photosensor (45) for transmission of the detected reflected light (29) from each of said at least one optical detector (33, 33', 33a, 33a') to said at least one photosensor (45).

item 5. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving

and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:

said (i) first light emitter (17, 17', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a first light beam (27) having a first wavelength, and for directing

first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia,

(ii) second light emitter (17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a second light beam (27a) simultaneous with the emitting of the first light beam (27) and having a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength, and for directing said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia,

(iii) a first optical detector (33, 33') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia, and

(iv) a second optical detector (33a, 33a') for detecting, simultaneous with the detection of the reflected light (29) from the first portion of the indicia, reflected light (29) from said second portion of said indicia;

a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space (100), with at least one said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;

filtered a central control unit (50, 50') including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41), at least one filter for filtering an optical signal, at least one focussing lens for focussing said

optical signal, and at least one photosensor (45) for sensing said focussed optical signal; and

least a plurality of optical fibers (17, 17', 33, 33a) with at

one said optical fiber (17, 17', 33, 33a) disposed between each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) and said central control unit (50, 50'), wherein said at least one optical fiber (17, 17', 33, 33a) is connected (i) to at least one of said light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) and said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) for transmission of light generated by said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) to said at least one light

emitter

(17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) or (ii) to at least one of said optical detectors (33, 33', 33a, 33a') and said at least one filter

for

transmission of the detected reflected light (29) from said at least one optical detector (33, 33', 33a, 33a') to said at least one filter.

6. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:  
a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:  
(i) first light emitter (17, 17a, 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a first visible light beam (27) and for directing said first visible light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia,  
(ii) second light emitter (17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a second visible light beam (27a) simultaneous with the emitting of the first visible light beam (27) and for directing said second visible light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second visible light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and  
(iii) a charge coupled device (120) for detecting visible light (29) reflected from said indicia and for generating an electrical signal representing said reflected visible light (29);  
a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for supporting each of said plurality scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space (100), with at least one said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;  
a central control unit (50, 50') including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41);  
a plurality of optical fibers (33, 33a) with at least one said optical fiber (33, 33a) disposed between each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) and said central control unit (50, 50') and connected to at least one of said light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) and said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) for transmission of visible light generated by said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) to said at least one light emitter (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23); and  
an electrical wire connecting each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) with said central control unit (50, 50') for transmission of the electrical signal generated by the charge coupled device (120) to the central control unit (50, 50').

7. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:  
a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:  
(i) first and second light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23), including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41), for emitting a first light beam (27) having a wavelength and a second light beam (27a) having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam (27), and for directing said first light beam (27) towards a

first portion of said indicia and said second light beam towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia,

(ii) a first optical detector (33, 33') for detecting reflected light from said first portion of said indicia, and

(iii) a second optical detector (33a, 33a') for detecting, simultaneous with the detecting of the reflected light (29) from the first portion of the indicia, reflected light (29) from said second portion of said indicia;

a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space (100), with at least one said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane; and

a central control unit (50, 50') connected to each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15).

item 8. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving

and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first and second light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23), including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41),

for

respectively emitting a first light beam (27) having a first

wavelength

and a second light beam (27a) having a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength, and for directing said first

light

beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said

indicia,

(ii) a first optical detector (33, 33') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia, and

(iii) a second optical detector (33a, 33a') for detecting, simultaneous with the detection of the reflected light (29) from said first portion of the indicia, reflected light (29) from said second portion of said indicia;

a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space (100), with at least one said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane; and

a central control unit (50, 50') for receiving signals from said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) corresponding to said detected reflected light (29).

item 9. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving

and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first and second light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23), including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41),  
for  
27a) respectively emitting a first and a second visible light beam (27, 27a) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second visible light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed first and second visible light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and  
(29) (ii) a charge coupled device (120) for detecting visible light reflected from said indicia and for generating an electrical signal representing said reflected visible light (29);  
a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 111) for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space, with at least one  
said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;  
a central control unit (50, 50'); and  
an electrical wire connecting said central control unit (50, 50') and each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) for transmission of the electrical signal generated by the charge coupled device (120) to the central control unit (50, 50').

10. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia, comprising:  
each a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),  
optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) including means (41) for emitting a beam (27, 27a) of light directed toward a space (100) through which an item bearing an indicia to be read will move and for receiving light (29) reflected from the indicia and for transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the reflected light (29);  
a central control unit (50, 50') separate and spaced apart from the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) receiving the signals from the plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein said central control unit (50, 50') contains circuitry (46, 47, 49, 109, 201a, 201b, 202) for processing said signals from the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) to derive information represented by the indicia; and  
a plurality of optical fibers (17, 17a, 33, 33a), each optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) being connected to the central control unit (50, 50') by at least one of the optical fibers (17, 17a, 33, 33a).

11. A scanning system (10, 30, 40), comprising:  
means (11a, 11b, 11c, 111) for defining a space (100) through which an item bearing an indicia will move;  
each a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),  
optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) including means (17, 17a, 17', 17a') for emitting light along a different line of sight toward the item as it moves through said space (100);  
each optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) also including means (33, 33a, 33', 33a') for receiving light (29) reflected from the indicia and transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the reflected light (29), wherein a first one of the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is configured to nominally scan and sense reflected light (29) with respect to a first plane, and  
a second one of the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is configured to nominally scan and sense reflected light (29) with

respect to a second plane which is angularly displaced with respect to said first plane, and

a central control unit (50, 50') separate and spaced apart from the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15);

said central control unit (50, 50') including means (46, 47, 49, 109, 201a, 201b, 202) for processing the signals transmitted from the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) to determine information contained in the indicia.

12. A scanning system (10, 30, 40), comprising:

a central control unit (50, 50') including a laser light generator (41) for transmitting laser light;

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) separate and spaced apart from the central control unit (50), said optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) being arranged to

optically

scan a plurality of different planes in a predetermined space (100) through which an item bearing an indicia moves, each optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) including:

(i) means (17, 17a, 17', 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for directing laser light received from the central control unit (50, 50') along a different line of sight toward the item moving through said predetermined space, and

light (ii) means (33, 33a, 33', 33a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for receiving

(29) reflected from the item and transmitting optical signals corresponding to the intensity of the reflected light (29);

said central control unit (50, 50') further including an optical detector (45) responsive to the optical signals from the plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) from

producing

electrical signals, and means (46, 47, 49, 109, 201a, 201b, 202) for processing the electrical signals from the optical detector (45) to determine information represented by the indicia; and

optical fibers (33, 33a) connecting the central control unit (50, 50') to the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) for carrying said laser light and said optical signals.

13. A method of scanning an indicia comprising:

simultaneously emitting first and second moving beams (27, 27a) of light from separate first and second optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), respectively, toward an item bearing an indicia to be read as the item moves through a space (100) and receiving light (29) reflected from two different sides of the item, to thereby nominally scan a first plane and a second plane different from said first plane;

transmitting signals corresponding to the intensity of the received reflected light (29) from the two different sides of the item to a central control (50, 50') separate from the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15); and

processing the transmitted signals to produce a single decoded representation of information carried by the indicia.

14. A scanning system (10, 30, 40), comprising:

means (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for defining a space (100) through which an item bearing an indicia will move;

each a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),

optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) including means (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for optically sensing variations in light reflectivity on a surface of said item as the item moves through said space (100) and transmitting signals responsive to sensed variations in light reflectivity,

sight, wherein a first one of the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is oriented for optically sensing along a first line of

and

a second of the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is oriented for optically sensing along a second line of sight angularly displaced with respect to said first line of sight; and a central control unit (50, 50') separate and spaced apart from the first and second optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) for processing the signals transmitted from the optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) to determine information contained in the indicia.

15. A method of scanning an indicia comprising:

simultaneously, (1) optically sensing along a first line of sight from a first optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) variations in light reflectivity on a surface of an item bearing an indicia as the item moves through a scanning space (100) and producing first signals responsive to variations in light reflectivity sensed along said first line of sight, and (2) optically sensing along a second line of sight from a second optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) variations in light reflectivity on a surface of the item as the item moves through the scanning space and producing second

signals

responsive to variations in light reflectivity sensed along said

second

line of sight being angularly displaced from said first line of sight; transmitting the first and second signals to a central control (50, 50') separate from the first and second optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15); and

processing the transmitted signals in the central control (50, 50') to produce a single decoded representation of information carried by the indicia.

16. A scanning system (10, 30, 40), comprising:

a transparent conveyor belt (40) for moving items bearing indicia; and

an optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) for optically sensing variations in light reflectivity on a surface of an item moved by said conveyor belt (40); said optical scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) having a line of sight passing through the transparent conveyor belt (40).

17. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), and a central control unit (50, 50').

#### GRANTED PATENT

AN	644504	EUROPATFULL	UP 20000828	EW 200033	FS PS
TIEN	Scanner with multiple scan units.				
IN	Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US; Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US; Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US				
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PAN	417662				
AG	Wagner, Karl H., Dipl.-Ing. et al., WAGNER & GEYER Patentanwalte Gewuerzmuehlstrasse 5, 80538 Muenchen, DE				
AGN	12561				
OS	BEPB2000042 EP 0644504 B1 0033				
SO	Wila-EPS-2000-H33-T2				
DT	Patent				
LA	Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch				
DS	R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT				
PIT	EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT				
PI	EP 644504		B1 20000816		
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	WO 90-10885 A	US 4939355 A	
	US 5019714 A		
IC	ICM G06K007-10		
CM	IDIN		
FA	AG; REP		
	DETDEN; CLMEN; CLMDE; CLMFR		
PGC	73		
CLMN	9		

# DETDEN Technical Field

The present invention relates to optical scanners for reading optically encoded indicia, such as bar codes or matrix symbols. In particular, this invention relates to a system for scanning indicia on the surfaces of items moving through a Predetermined space or opening, e.g. at a point along a conveyor belt or a check out counter, wherein the system includes multiple scan units each having multiple light emitters and optionally utilizing a charge coupled or other solid state imaging device such as a sensor array.

## Background Art

Optical readers, such as bar code readers, are now quite common. Typically, a bar code comprises a series of encoded symbols, and each symbol consists of a series of light and dark regions, typically in the form of rectangles. The widths of the dark regions, the bars, and/or

the

widths of the light spaces between the bars indicate the encoded information. A bar code reader illuminates the code and senses light reflected from the code to detect the widths and spacings of the code symbols and derive the encoded data.

Bar code reading type data input systems improve the efficiency and accuracy of data input for a wide variety of applications. The ease of data input in such systems facilitates more frequent and detailed data input, for example to provide efficient inventories, tracking of work

in

progress, etc. Bar code readers are also quite common in point of sale terminals or checkout stands. To achieve these advantages, however, users or employees must be willing to consistently use the bar code readers. The readers therefore must be easy and convenient to operate.

A variety of optical reading devices are known. One particularly advantageous type of reader is an optical scanner which scans a beam of light, such as a laser beam, across the symbols. Laser scanner systems and components of the type exemplified by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,251,798; 4,369,361; 4,387,297; 4,409,470; 4,760,248; 4,896,026 all of which are owned by the assignee of the instant invention. Such systems and components have generally been designed to read indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, e.g., bar code symbols, particularly of the Universal Product Code (UPC) type, at a certain working or reading distance from a hand-held or stationary scanner.

More recently, new symbology types have been developed which utilize symbols comprised of a matrix symbol with geometric shapes forming a coded symbol. The matrix symbol may utilize square, hexagonal,

polygonal

as well as other shapes to form the encoded label. Exemplary of such labels is that shown in prior art Figure 19A. The coding may be in accordance with such trademarked symbologies as "VERICODE" or

"DATACODE"

or "UPSCODE". These trademarked symbologies are discussed in exemplary

In a typical optical scanner system, a light source such as a laser generates a light beam which is optically modified to form a beam spot of a certain size at the working distance and is directed by optical components along a light path toward a symbol located in the vicinity

of

the working distance for reflection from the symbol. An optical sensor or photodetector detects light of variable intensity reflected off the symbol and generates electrical signals indicative of the detected light. A scanning component is situated in the light path. The scanning component may either sweep the beam spot across the symbol and trace a scan line across and past the symbol, or scan the field of view of the photodetector, or do both.

The light source in a laser scanner bar code reader is typically a gas laser or semiconductor laser. The use of semiconductor devices as the light source is especially desirable because of their small size, low cost and low voltage requirements. The laser beam is optically

modified,

typically by an optical assembly, to form a beam spot of a certain size at the target distance. It is preferred that the cross section of the beam spot at the target distance be approximately the same as the minimum width between regions of different light reflectivity, i.e.,

the

bars and spaces of the symbol. Bar code readers have been proposed

with

two light sources to produce two light beams.

The symbols are formed from elements with a variety of possible shapes. The specific arrangement of elements defines the character represented according to a set of rules and definitions specified by the code or "symbolology" used. The selection and relative arrangement of the shapes is determined by the type of coding used. The number of characters (represented by the symbol) is referred to as the density of the

symbol.

To encode the desired sequence of the characters, a collection of element arrangements are concatenated together to form the complete symbol, with each character of the message being represented by its own element or corresponding group of elements. In some symbolologies, a unique "start" and "stop" character is used to indicate when the bar code begins and ends. Others have a symbol acquisition portion to help locate and target on the symbol. A number of different bar code symbolologies exist, these symbolologies include UPC/EAN, Code 39, Code

128,

Codeabar, and Interleaved 2 of 5 etc.

In order to increase the amount of data that can be represented or stored on a given amount of surface area, several new bar code symbolologies have recently been developed. One of these new code standards, Code 49, introduces a "two dimensional" concept for stacking rows of characters vertically instead of extending the bars horizontally. That is, there are several rows of bar and space

patterns,

instead of only one row. The structure of Code 49 is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,794,239. Another two-dimensional symbolology, known as "PDF417", is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,304,786. Still other symbolologies have been developed in which the symbol is comprised of a matrix array made up of hexagonal, square, polygonal and/or other geometric shapes. Prior art Fig. 18A-C depict known matrix and other type symbols. Such symbols are further described in, for example, U.S. Patents 5,276,315 and 4,794,239. Such matrix symbols may include Vericode.trade., Datacode.trade. and UPSCODE.trade..

Bar code reading systems also include a sensor or photodetector which

detects light reflected or scattered from the symbol. The photodetector or sensor is positioned in the scanner in an optical path so that it has a field of view sufficient to read the symbol. A portion of the light which is reflected or scattered off the symbol is detected and converted into an electrical signal. Electronic circuitry and software decodes the electrical signal into a digital representation of the data represented by the symbol that has been scanned. For example, the analog electrical signal generated by the photodetector is converted by a digitizer into a pulse or modulated digital signal, with the widths corresponding to the physical widths of the bars and spaces. Such a digitized signal is then decoded based on the specific symbology used by the symbol into a binary representation of the data encoded in the symbol, and subsequently to the alpha-numeric characters so represented.

The decoding process of known bar code reading systems usually works in the following way, the decoder receives the digital signal from the digitizer, and an algorithm, implemented in the software, attempts to decode the scan. If the scanned symbol is decoded successfully and completely, the decoding process terminates and an indicator of a successful read (such as a green light and/or an audible beep) is provided to the user. Otherwise, the decoder receives the next scan, performs another decode attempt on that scan, and so on, until a completely decoded scan is achieved or no more scans are available.

The signal is decoded according to the specific symbology into a binary representation of the data encoded in the symbol, and to the alpha-numeric characters so represented.

Moving-beam laser scanners are not the only type of optical instrument capable of reading symbols. Another type of reader is one which incorporates detectors based on charge coupled device (CCD) technology. In such prior art readers the sides of the detector are typically smaller than the symbol to be read because of the image reduction by the objective lens in front of the CCD. The entire symbol is flooded with light from a light source such as light emitting diodes (LED) in the scanning device, and each CCD cell is sequentially read out to determine the presence of an element or space.

The working range of CCD scanners is somewhat limited as compared to laser based scanners. Other features of CCD based scanners are set forth in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/041,281 and U.S. Patent No. 5,210,398. These references are illustrative of the earlier technological techniques proposed for use in CCD type scanners to acquire and read two dimensional indicia.

Many uses of optical scanners involve scanning indicia on items moving along a conveyor belt or counter top, such as, scanning indicia on items to be purchased or automatically sorted. For example, the scan unit may be mounted on a gooseneck or other type stand so as to face downward toward the conveyor belt or counter. As an item moves along the conveyor or a consumer pushes the item along a counter top, the item passes beneath the scan unit. If the indicia is on the top surface of the item, the scan unit will optically scan the indicia. If the indicia is not currently on the surface of the item facing upward toward the scanner, however, the scan unit can not read the indicia. To permit scanning in

indicia such a case, an operator must manually turn the item so that the faces towards the scan unit and is properly oriented to permit accurate scanning.

scan In another point of sale scanner embodiment utilizing a conveyor, a unit is at the end of the conveyor, typically below a transparent surface substantially planar with the top surface of the conveyor. When the item bearing the indicia reaches the end of the conveyor, the operator picks up the item, orients the item in a manner to permit scanning, and moves the item over the transparent plate to permit the scanner to scan the indicia. This is a labor intensive operation.

Other moving spot scanners have been incorporated in gun like housings. Such hand-held scanners require an operator to point the scanner at the bar code. Again, this is a labor intensive manual operation.

being As can be seen from the above description, these prior art scanners still involve a substantial amount of manual handling of the items scanned or of the scanners. U.S. Patent No. 4,939,355 to Rando et al. discloses an optical scanner for scanning a cubic item bearing a bar code on any one surface thereof. The Rando et al. system, however, requires a complicated set of mirrors for scanning the item from six different directions. Such a complicated mirror system may be difficult to align properly and easily knocked out of alignment, for example by the impact of the placement of a heavy object on the scanner/conveyor platform.

the US-A-5,019,714 relates to a laser scanner system for producing and projecting a multi-line scanning pattern into a space in which a bar code is to be brought. The system includes plural modular laser scanners, each producing a line scan pattern, but mounted with respect to one another so that the pattern of each scanner is projected into space to conjoin to form the multi-line pattern. Each module is arranged to receive light reflected off the object to convert that light into electrical output signals indicative of the bars and spaces of the code. The system also include means for decoding the output signals and for providing the decoded signals to some peripheral device, e.g., an electronic cash register, or computer. In one embodiment the scanner is located adjacent a conveyor carrying bar coded items to form an automated check-out counter.

the EP-A-0 360 250 discloses an optical reading apparatus for optically reading information of a symbol on an article, said optical reading apparatus being comprised of a bar code reading circuit for emitting laser beams to a bar code printed on a commodity passing in front of bar code reading circuit and for reading the information of the bar code from the laser beams reflected at the bar code. In the optical reading apparatus, the bar code reading circuit includes a plurality of bar code readers which are put toward a path through which the commodity is moved so that read areas formed by the bar code readers contain the article moving path at different angles. A priority decision circuit is provided for applying a selective operation to the data read by the bar code readers

EP-A-0 338 376 relates to a method for optically sensing markings on

objects at a plurality of detecting stations, at which the objects are transported by means of a transport apparatus through the sensing area of an optical sensing apparatus. An object upon non-regular sensing is automatically returned and again transported through the sensing area of the optical sensing apparatus and then after a predetermined number of unsuccessful sensing attempts is automatically represented on a viewing device at a central station for identification of the object and/or a picture of the non-sensed object is stored in a memory.

EP-A-541 065 discloses several different embodiments of a simple, compact or miniature bar code scanner which is capable of scanning in any one of several modes.

US-A-4,939,355 relates to a point of sale bar code scanner, such as a grocery store check-out label scanner, that is attendant-free and completely automated in providing a listing or a total pricing of a customer's selected items. At each automated check-out, the customer initiates the process, places items on a conveyor, which carries each item separately through a scanner. The scanner reads all sides of each package, including the bottom of the package, since the bar code label could be located on any surface. Serial conveyors are used, and gates preferably control the advancement of items onto a conveyor which will carry the item through the scanning area, such that only one item can

be

scanned at a time. The conveyor in the scanning area includes a series of belt strips through which an upwardly scanned beam can read the package bottom. Various methods and systems are disclosed for handling "no reads". The customer signifies termination of the process at the appropriate time. In the process the customer receives some sort of identification tag.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a scanner which can scan two or more different planes or surfaces on which an indicia might appear, without resort to overly complex mirror systems. The scanner system is simple and robust, i.e. resistant to shock or impact damage, and does not require an operator to manually orient the item or the scanner to permit accurate scanning. Utilizing the described scanner, scanning occurs at the same time as or as part of other necessary operations.

It is a general object of this invention to provide a system for scanning indicia on surfaces of items moving through a predetermined space or opening.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system for scanning indicia on surfaces of items moving through a predetermined space or opening where the indicia form one or two-dimensional or more complex symbols.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide such a system for use in scanning symbols comprised of a matrix symbol of geometric shapes.

Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this disclosure, including the following detail description, as well as by practice of the invention. While the invention is described below with reference to preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. Those of ordinary skill in the art having access to the teachings herein will recognize additional applications, modifications and embodiments in other fields, which are within the scope of the invention as disclosed and claimed herein and with respect to which the invention could be of significant utility.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

for In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a system scanning indicia as defined in claim 1.

Preferred embodiments of the invention may be gathered from the dependent claims.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 graphically illustrates the concept of scanning two or more planes for the scanning of item surface orientations carrying an indicia.

Figure 2 depicts a tunnel scanner shown in combination with a conveyor belt system.

Figures 3A, 3B and 3C illustrate another embodiment of a tunnel scanner shown in combination with a conveyor belt.

Figure 4 depicts another embodiment of the tunnel scanner, shown in combination with a substantially transparent conveyor belt.

Figure 5 is a simplified block diagram of the components of an optical scanner.

the Figure 6 illustrates a first embodiment of the scan unit used in system of the present invention.

Figure 7 depicts a single scan line across the indicia to be read obtainable with the scan unit of Figure 6.

Figure 8 illustrates a second embodiment of the scan unit used in the system of the present invention.

Figure 9 depicts multiple scan lines across the indicia to be read obtainable with the scan unit of Figure 8.

Figure 10 depicts a laser or light emitting diode and a system for coupling light therefrom to a plurality of optical fibers for transmission to the scan units.

Figure 11 depicts a photodiode array coupled to return optical fibers to receive reflected light transmitted back from the scan units and a simplified block diagram of the associated signal processing circuitry.

Figure 12 illustrates a third embodiment of the scan unit having a CCD used in the system of the present invention.

Figure 13 illustrates an alternate mirror and scanning motor arrangement for producing a two-dimensional scanning pattern, for example omni-directional scanning.

orthogonal Figure 14 shows an "inverted tunnel" scanner for scanning side and bottom surfaces of items bearing indicia.

a Figure 15 shows a tunnel scanner mounted around the top opening of grocery cart or the like to scan indicia as a shopper drops items into the cart.

of Figure 16 depicts a tunnel scanner mounted around the top opening of a well used for bagging groceries or other purchases as a clerk or shopper drops items being purchased into the bag.

Figures 17A and 17B respectively show tunnel/chute scanners associated with a truck or plane implementation where parcels entering and/or exiting the truck or plane can be scanned.

Figures 18A-C depict optically encoded symbols conforming to "UPSCODE" and other symbologies in accordance with the prior art.

#### Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

As used in this specification and in the appended claims, the term "indicia" broadly encompasses not only symbol patterns composed of one or two-dimensional alternating bars and spaces of various widths commonly referred to as bar code symbols, but also other one or two-dimensional graphic patterns such as those formed using a matrix symbol of geometric shapes, as well as alphanumeric characters. In

general, the term "indicia" may apply to any type of pattern or symbol which may be recognized or identified by scanning a light beam and detecting reflected or scattered light as a representation of variations in light reflectivity at various points of the pattern or symbol.

The present invention utilizes a plurality of individual optical scan units. Each optical scan unit emits one or more moving spot scanning beams and receives light reflected from a surface of any item passing within the field of view and working range of the scan unit. The scan units are dispersed at various points around a scan space through which items will pass. The dispersed scan units all face generally inward to scan the items passing through the space. The precise positions, line of sight orientations and focusing of the scan units are chosen so that the scan units nominally scan a plurality of different planes. The nominal scanning planes are angularly displaced relative to each other, i.e. they may be orthogonal, parallel or at an obtuse or acute angle with respect to each other, as needed to facilitate scanning of particular items expected to have particular surface orientations. The scan units may be located quite close together or opposite each other for certain operations. This could result in interference between the light beams emitted by adjacent or opposite scan modules; however, such interference can be avoided by using various techniques which are well-known in the art.

More specifically, Figure 1 graphically illustrates the concept of scanning two or more planes optimized for scanning of expected item surface orientations most likely to carry an indicia. For example, if for particular types of items it is most likely that the indicia will appear on the top or side of the item, and the top and side surfaces are approximately orthogonal, the scanning components would be oriented and focused to nominally scan two orthogonal planes such as P1 and P3.

Essentially, plane P1 is a vertical plane oriented to coincide with one side surface of the item, as the item moves past the scanner. The plane P3 is a horizontal plane oriented to coincide with a horizontal surface of the item, as the item moves past the scanner. In the illustrated example, the plane P3 represents a scanning of the bottom surface from below the item. Additional scan units to nominally scan other planes would be used if the indicia were most likely to appear on other surfaces of the items. For example, if the indicia is expected on the top of the item instead of or in addition to the bottom, one or more scan units would be located above the path of the items to scan another plane which would coincide with the top of the item as it passes the scanner system. If the expected items have angular surfaces, i.e. not orthogonal, at least one scan unit would be oriented and focused to produce a scanning plane such as P2 which is at the same angle as the expected indicia bearing surface. Also, the scan pattern may vary in orientation to allow for different angular orientations of the product and the indicia as it moves past the scanner, as illustrated by the multi-line pattern shown on each plane in Figure 1.

A single scanning unit nominally scans an optimal plane, such as one of the planes P1, P2 and P3 illustrated in Figure 1. If an indicium moves past a particular scan unit in the plane that unit scans, the scanning operation is optimal and most likely to produce a quick accurate reading. Moving spot scan units of the type used in present invention, however, have a substantial field of view and effective working range. The working range or depth of focus is defined as the distance from the unit within which the unit can still readily obtain accurate readings of indicia, and the field of view is the lateral angle scanned by the

moving beam spot

The working range relates directly to the focal characteristics of the scanner components and to the module size or resolution of the symbol.

A

reader typically will have a specified resolution, often expressed by the module size that is effectively detectable. The resolution of the reader is established by parameters of the emitter or the detector, by lenses or apertures associated with either the emitter or the detector by angle of beam inclination, by the threshold level of the digitizer, by programming in the decoder, or by a combination of two or more of these elements. Within the working range, accurate readings of symbols for a given symbol density can be obtained preferably by providing an effective spot size of the scan head for a given bar code density. For purposes of the present invention, the effect of the working range is that each unit can read indicia passing in its scanning plane, and can read indicia passing in front of or behind its scanning plane and

tilted

or skewed with respect to the beam so long as the indicia pass within the field of view and working range of the particular scan unit and the beam scans entirely across the indicia. Thus, although optimized for scanning a nominal plane, each scan unit can effectively scan indicia

on

surfaces corresponding to that plane and on surfaces oriented parallel to or at some range of angles with respect to the nominal scanning plane. Each scan unit positioned and oriented to have a different line of sight scans either a different nominal scanning plane or a different field of view within a given plane.

Several of the preferred embodiments scan at least two and preferably four different nominal scanning planes. The 'tunnel' scanner of Figure

2

effectively defines a three dimensional scanning space 100, bounded on four sides, through which conveyed objects move. The scan units 15, located along the top, sides and bottom, face into the space 100 and together scan at least four orthogonal scanning planes. Selected or additional scan units may be oriented to scan along different lines of sight which are angled with respect to the orthogonal planes and/or

with

respect to the direction of motion of the items, to scan additional relevant planes.

Figure 2 shows an embodiment of a tunnel scanner 10 wherein the tunnel scanner 10 is set up to scan items passing along a conveyor belt system 20. In the illustrated embodiment, the scan units 15 are located around all four sides of the scanning space 100, i.e. with scan units 15r on the right side, scan units 15t on the top, scan units 15l on the left and scan units 15b on the bottom.

<-----User Break----->

the item the rest of the way across the gap and move the item onward in the direction M to the end of the conveyor system 20. A number of scan units 15b, positioned in the gap between the two adjacent conveyors 20a and 20b, are below the path of the items moved by the conveyor and face upward to scan the bottom surface of the items passing over the gap. A transparent plate (not shown) may cover the gap between the conveyors 20a, 20b, to bridge the gap and to protect the scan units 15b.

The tunnel scanner 10 includes an inverted, substantially U-shaped support bracket. As shown, the bracket includes two vertical sections 11a and 11c and a horizontal section 11b extending between the upper ends of the vertical sections. The lower ends of the vertical bracket sections 11a, 11c are positioned adjacent to the gap between the two separate conveyor belts 20a, 20b on opposite sides of the conveyor belt system 20. The belt system 20 and the tunnel scanner 10 together define the scanning space or opening 100 through which items on the conveyors

pass. u

=> d clm 11

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

CLMEN 1. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia having parts of different

light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),

wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:

light (i) first light emitting means (17, 17') for emitting a first

beam (27) having a wavelength,

(ii) second light emitting means (17a, 17a') for emitting a second light beam (27a) having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam (27),

(iii)

means for directing (18, 19, 21, 23) said first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said

directed

first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and

(iv) detection means (33, 33', 33a, 33a') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia and said second portion of said indicia; and

a central control means (50, 50') for receiving signals corresponding to said detected reflected light (29) from each of said plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) and

processing

said signals to determine information represented by said indicia.

2. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia having parts of different

light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),

wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:

light (i) first light emitting means (17, 17') for emitting a first

beam (27) of a first wavelength,

(ii) second light emitting means (17a, 17a') for emitting a second light beam (27a) of a second wavelength which is different from the first wavelength,

(iii) means for directing (18, 19, 21, 23) said first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light

beam

(27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said

directed

first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and

(iv) detection means (33, 33') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia and from said second portion

of

said indicia; and

a central control means (50, 50') for receiving signals corresponding to said detected reflected light (29) from each of said plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) and

processing

said signals to determine information represented by said indicia.

3. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia having parts of different

light reflectivity, comprising:

a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),

wherein each said scan unit includes:

(i) first light emitting means (17, 17') for emitting a first visible laser light beam (27),  
(ii) second light emitting means (17a, 17a') for emitting a second visible light beam (27a),  
(iii) means for directing (18, 19, 21, 23) said first light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia and said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said first and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia, and  
(iv) sensor means for detecting visible light levels within a field of view and for generating an electrical signal representing visible light reflectivity along a path in the field of view; and  
a central control means (50, 50') for receiving said generated electrical signal and processing said signal to determine information represented by said indicia.

4. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving item and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:  
a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15), wherein each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) includes:  
(i) first light emitter (17, 17', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a first light beam (27) having a wavelength, and for directing said light beam (27) towards a first portion of said indicia,  
(ii) second light emitter (17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) for emitting a second light beam (27a) sequentially with the emitting of the first light beam (27) and having a wavelength equal to the wavelength of the first light beam (27), and for directing said second light beam (27a) towards a second portion of said indicia, such that said directed and second light beams (27, 27a) scan said indicia,  
(iii) a first optical detector (33, 33') for detecting reflected light (29) from said first portion of said indicia, and  
(iv) a second optical detector (33a, 33a') for detecting simultaneous with the detection of the reflected light (29) from the first portion of the indicia, reflected light (29) from said second portion of said indicia;  
a support structure (11a, 11b, 11c, 11l) for supporting each of said plurality of scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) (i) in a location proximate to a space (100) through which the item is moving and (ii) so that each said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) is orientated to have a field of view within said space (100), with at least one said scan unit (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a first plane and another of said scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15) supported so as to nominally scan indicia disposed in a second plane which is different from said first plane;  
a central control unit (50, 50') including at least one laser or light emitting diode (41), and at least one photosensor (45); and  
a plurality of optical fibers (33, 33a) with at least one

said optical fiber (33, 33a) disposed between each said scan unit (15l,

15r,  
<-----User Break----->

15t, 15b, 15) and said central control unit (50, 50'), wherein said at least one optical fiber (33, 33a) is connected (i) to at least one of said light emitters (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23) and said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) for transmission of light generated by said at least one laser or light emitting diode (41) to said at least one light emitter (17, 17', 17a, 17a', 18, 19, 21, 23)  
or

(ii) to at least one of said optical detectors 33', 33a, 33a')  
and  
said at least one photosensor (45) for transmission of the detected  
reflected light (29) from each of said at least one optical detector  
(33, 33', 33a, 33a') to said at least one photosensor (45).

5. A system (10, 30, 40) for scanning indicia attached to a moving  
item  
and having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:  
a plurality of optical scan units (15l, 15r, 15t, 15b, 15),u  
=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:34:58 ON 03 APR 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, INPADOC, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPAT2, NLDB,  
PATOSWO, PATOSEP' ENTERED AT 14:37:18 ON 03 APR 2002  
L1 68086 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (3A) (RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR  
P  
L2 15957 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (A) (RECEIPT OR MOVEMENT OR  
PA  
L3 245 S L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (2W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TER  
L4 2 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (W) INTERNAL(W) (RECEIPT OR  
MOV  
L5 172 S L2 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TERM  
L6 1707 S ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (2W) (PACKAGE OR PARCEL))  
L7 15 S L6 AND ((PORTAB? OR WIRELESS) (W) (STATION OR COMPUTER OR TERM

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?) (2w) (package or parcel)) (p) (portabl? or  
wireless)

2 FILES SEARCHED...  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'PARCEL)) (P) (PORTABL?)'  
L8 57 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (2W) (PACKAGE OR  
PARCEL)) (P) (PORT  
ABL? OR WIRELESS)

=> d kwic 1

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 57 USPATFULL  
SUMM . . . "optical code readers" of which bar code scanners are one  
type.  
Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable**  
installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for  
check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and  
inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking**  
**package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid,  
generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . . code  
from a printed listing of many bar codes. In some uses, the optical  
code  
reader is connected to a **portable** data processing device or a  
data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the optical code  
reader includes a handheld sensor that. . .

=> d kwic 2

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 57 USPATFULL  
SUMM . . . as "optical code readers" of which barcode scanners are one  
type. Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable**  
installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for  
check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and

inventory contr and in transport vehicles for **tracking**  
**package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid,  
generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . .  
target barcode from a printed listing of many barcodes. In some uses,  
the optical code reader is connected to a **portable** data  
processing device or a data collection and transmission device.  
Frequently, the optical code reader includes a handheld sensor which.

=> d kwic 3

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 57 USPATFULL

AB . . . and Delivery (RTD) Internet Server Subsystems connected to the  
Internet infrastructure and updated at any instant of time with package  
**tracking** information. A **Package** Log-In/Shipping  
Subsystem is located at each shipping location and connected to the RTD  
Internet Server by way of the Internet. . . is located at a hub  
station and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet  
infrastructure. A **Portable** Package Delivery Subsystem is  
carried by each package delivery person, and connected to the RTD  
Internet Server by way of. . . URL is used to access the RTD  
Internet

Server and update the location of the package within the system. The  
**Portable** Package Delivery Subsystem is used to read the  
URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbol near the delivery destination in  
order to. . .

=> d kwic 4

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM [0003] Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable**  
installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for  
check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and  
inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking**  
**package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid,  
generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . .  
target code from a printed listing of many codes. In some uses, the  
optical code reader is connected to a **portable** data processing  
device or a data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the  
optical code reader includes a handheld sensor which. . .

=> d kwic 5

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . "optical code readers" of which bar code scanners are one  
type.

Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable**  
installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for  
check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and  
inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking**  
**package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid,  
generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . . code  
from a printed listing of many bar codes. In some uses, the optical

code

reader is connected to a **portable** data processing device or a  
data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the optical code  
reader includes a handheld sensor which. . .

=> d kwic 6

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable** installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid, generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . . target code from a printed listing of many codes. In some uses, the optical code reader is connected to a **portable** data processing device or a data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the optical code reader includes a handheld sensor which. . .

=> d kwic 7

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . "optical code readers" of which bar code scanners are one type.

Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable** installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid, generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . . code from a printed listing of many bar codes. In some uses, the optical code reader is connected to a **portable** data processing device or a data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the optical code reader includes a handheld sensor which. . .

=> d kwic 8

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . "optical code readers" of which bar code scanners are one type.

Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable** installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for checkout services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking package** handling. Optical code readers have been widely adopted in the routing and sorting of mail.

=> d kwic 9

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 57 USPATFULL

DETD . . . GPS systems in a wide variety of heretofore impractical applications. For example, a chip 20 may be provided with a **wireless** transmitter device (not shown) for communication with a receiver device (not shown) operating with the navigation engine 22, such that. . . efficient, power efficient chips 20 may be located on, for example, modules in animal or personnel tracking tags, buoys, vehicles **tracking, package** or inventory tracking tags or the like. The separation of navigation engine functions from the satellite acquisition device and process. . .

=> d kwic 10

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . "optical code readers" of which bar code scanners are one type.

Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable** installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid, generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a . . . code from a printed listing of many bar codes. In some uses, the optical code reader is connected to a **portable** data processing device or a data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the optical code reader includes a handheld sensor which. . .

=> d kwic 11

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 57 USPATFULL

AB . . . and Delivery (RTD) Internet Server Subsystems connected to the Internet infrastructure and updated at any instant of time with package **tracking** information. A **Package** Log-In/Shipping Subsystem is located at each shipping location and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet. . . is located at a hub station and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet infrastructure. A **Portable** Package Delivery Subsystem is carried by each package delivery person, and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of. . . URL is used to access the RTD Internet

Server and update the location of the package within the system. The **Portable** Package Delivery Subsystem is used to read the URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbol near the delivery destination in order to. . .

=> d kwic 12

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 57 USPATFULL

DETD . . . 3 and 4 illustrate the battery package 5 as it is inserted into

the battery storage portion 4 of the **portable** computer 1. In FIG. 3, the reed relay 7 is open and does not **detect** the battery **package** 5 completely inserted into the battery storage portion 4. In FIG. 4, the reed relay 7 is closed due to. . . 11 respectively of the battery package 5 engage with the positive and negative terminals 12 and 13 respectively of the **portable** computer. In the above-described embodiment, the use of a magnetic

field is employed so that the battery can be discharged. . . battery package 5 into place and allows a reliable detection of the insertion

of the battery package 5 into the **portable** computer 1. However, alternatives to the use of a magnetic field such as a mechanical switch or light sensing switch. . .

=> d kwic 13

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM Although discrete components produce less noise, discrete component

circuitry requires larger areas and therefore necessitates a larger **detector package**. Further, the discrete components themselves consume a relatively large amount of operating power, thus reducing their effectiveness for battery powered, **portable**, applications. Although discrete components reduce one problem, circuit noise, discrete components produce another problem of increased **detector package** size. Therefore, use of discrete components limits the portability as well as potential application for the resultant detector system.

=> d kwic 14

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . . a package when performing a seek. Although this simple, straightforward seek method is precise, it is extremely slow. The laser,

**detector**, and optics **package** constitutes a relatively large mass which renders it rather difficult to accelerate and decelerate quickly. In other words, this type. . . . a relative long seek time due to its weight. Moreover, moving such a heavy package entails excessive power consumption. For **portable**, battery-operated systems, conserving power is critical.

=> d kwic 15

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 57 USPATFULL

DETD The electronic scale 50 is a **portable** electronic scale incorporating a battery and having a thin box-like shape. The upper surface of the electronic scale 50 constitutes. . . . is attached to the central portion of the parcel table 51. The parcel sensor 52 is a pressure sensor for **detecting** that a **parcel** is placed thereon. When the parcel sensor 52 **detects** that a **parcel** is placed on it, a power supply voltage from the internal battery is applied to electronic components for measurement, i.e., . . . power consumption by allowing power supply only while a parcel is positioned on the parcel table 51, thus realizing a **portable** electronic scale 50 using a battery as a power supply.

=> d kwic 16

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM It is another object of the present invention to provide a self-contained **detector package** which is suited for use in **portable** systems requiring "instant on" capability, for example, in infrared binoculars, or infrared gun sights.

=> d kwic 17

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 57 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

5. A system for servicing a **portable** medical monitor comprising: a removable RAM package selectively connectable to the medical **monitor**, said RAM **package** comprising: a power supply; a RAM connected to a parallel multibit data bus and a parallel multibit address bus, said. . . .
6. A system for servicing a **portable** medical monitor comprising: a removable RAM package selectively connectable to the medical **monitor**, said RAM **package** comprising: a

power supply; SAM connected to a parallel multi-bit data bus and a parallel multi- address bus, said. . .

=> d kwic 18

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 57 USPATFULL

SUMM It is another object of the present invention to provide a self-contained **detector package** which is suited for use in **portable** systems requiring "instant on" capability, for example, in infrared binoculars, or infrared gun sights.

=> d kwic 19

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN While the package-mark reference processor 506c automatically makes the content confirmation after **detection of package**-mark, the content confirmation processing is not automatically made, but may be performed by the order from the reader 130 such. . . FIG. . . 1902 so that it can obtain the package-mark from the external storage device such as FD, CD-ROM, and DB. A **wireless** network interface 1903 may be provided so that the package-mark can be obtained by way of radio. The package-mark can. . .

=> d kwic 20

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . music data transmitted from the package server 1, as described above, and stores the downloaded data in, for example, a **portable** memory or the like.

In this case, when receiving an IP address and a terminal ID from the user terminal 3, the package server 1 **detects** updated **package** data from among package data of content identifiers correlated with the terminal ID, and transmits the updated package data to. . .

=> d kwic 21

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN Figure 12 reveals a **wireless** telemetry circuit.

Figure 14 is a cross-section of the rotor **monitor package** assembly.

The . . . crack growth data is based on a ultra low power frequency modulated(FM) technique. Figure 12 illustrates the basic components of **wireless** FM telemetry module system 38. Module 38 includes a varactor modulator circuit 54 and a high frequency carrier oscillator 56. . .

=> d kwic 22

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . used by large corporations or institutions that have large budgets to support equipment monitoring. For example, Hewlett-Packard provides a high-end **monitoring package** with a starting price of around \$250,000. In the middle tier, smaller monitoring solutions can be had for approximately \$20,000. . . FIGURE . . . of a preset condition. Sensor 38 can be connected to

video climate 34 by hard wiring, or through **wireless** interface.

An RF (radio frequency) output, or other **wireless** output, can also be incorporated into any of the embodiments of the present invention to allow a **wireless** call to such an external load. Furthermore, it is possible to load a 64-bit encoded chip onto the circuit board.

=> d kwic 23

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . are diagrams showing examples of how to create the SDAF package;

FIG. 43 is an external view of a **portable** music player;

FIG. 44 is a block diagram showing an example of the structure of the data conversion unit; . . .

Further, as shown in FIG. 20, the SDAF title may be split into a plurality of SDAF packages by **tracks**. In **package** division as shown in FIG. 20, an SDAF title 2020 including audio data for five tracks is split into three. . .

Data included in the image CEL is image data encoded in compliance with JPEG, MPEG-I frame, or PNG (**Portable** Network Graphics). FIGS.

32, 33, and 34 are tables showing specification of JPEG, MPEG-I frame, and PNG, respectively. The specifications. . .

Next, a data conversion apparatus for copying multimedia contents specified in SDAF to an external storage medium for **portable** music players is described. Here, the **portable** music player is structured by using semiconductor memory as an external storage medium, and characterized by its small size, light weight, and capability of writing data therein at high speed. The **portable** music player includes, as shown in FIG. 43, a liquid crystal display 2501 capable of displaying text, a control panel. . . headphone 2503 for audio output. Furthermore, a memory card 2500 for storing audio data can be removably attached to the **portable** music player. The

**portable** music player plays back audio contents complying with MPEG2-AAC, and also displays text information. However, the data recording format of. . .

FIG. . . . recorded on an extended DVD-Audio disk into a predetermined format, and writing the converted contents in a memory card for **portable** music players. In FIG. 44, it is assumed that an LPCM-format audio content, an image content in MPEG-I frame format, . . .

Next, the data read unit 2602 sequentially reads, from the disk 2601, contents that can be played back by the **portable** music player, and provides the read contents to a data conversion unit 2605. At this time, contents that cannot be played back by the **portable** music player is not read. The data conversion unit 2605 converts the read contents according to the type of a memory card 2500. For example, text information that can be directly played back by the

**portable** music player such as titles is not converted. On the other hand, LPCM-format audio contents are converted into MPEG2-AAC format so that the **portable** music player can play back the contents.

The playback control information conversion unit 2604 generates playback

control information for the **portable** music player based on the playback control information analyzed by the playback control information analyzing unit 2603. A data write. . .

Further, as shown in FIG. 20, the SDAF title may be split into a plurality of SDAF packages by **tracks**. In **package** division as shown in FIG. 20, an SDAF title 2020 including audio data for five tracks is split into three. . .

Data included in the image CEL is image data encoded as complying with JPEG, MPEG-I frame, PNG (**Portable** Network Graphics). FIGS. 32,

33 and 34 are tables showing specification of JPEG, MPEG-I frame and PNG. The specifications for. . .

Next, a data conversion apparatus for copying multimedia contents specified in SDAF to an external storage medium for **portable** music players is described. Here, the **portable** music player is structured by using semiconductor memory as an external storage medium, and characterized by its small size, light weight, and capability of writing data therein at high speed. The **portable** music player includes, as shown in FIG. 43, a liquid crystal display 2501 capable of displaying text, a control panel. . . headphone 2503 for audio output. Furthermore, a memory card 2500 for storing audio data can be removably attached to the **portable** music player. The **portable** music player plays back audio contents complying with MPEG2-AAC, and also displays text information. However, the data recording format of. . .

FIG. . . . recorded on an extended DVD-Audio disk into a predetermined format, and writing the converted contents in a memory card for **portable** music players. In FIG. 44, it is assumed that an LPCM-format audio content, an image content in MPEG-I frame format,. . .

Next, the data read unit 2602 sequentially reads, from the disk 2601, contents that can be played back by the **portable** music player, and provides the read contents to a data conversion unit 2605. At this time, contents that cannot be played back by the **portable** music player is not read. The data conversion unit 2605 converts the read contents according to the type of a memory card 2500. For example, text information that can be directly played back by the **portable** music player such as titles is not converted. On the other hand, LPCM-format audio contents are converted into MPEG2-AAC format so that the **portable** music player can play back the contents.

The playback control information conversion unit 2604 generates playback control information for the **portable** music player based on the playback control information analyzed by the playback control information analyzing unit 2603. A data write. . .

=> d kwic 24

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . are diagrams showing examples of how to create the SDAF package;

FIG. 43 is an external view of a **portable** music player;

FIGS. 44 and 45 are block diagrams showing the structure of the data

conversion unit;

FIG.. . .

As . . . the distributed music data. External storage media 7 are structured removable from both the data processing apparatus 1 and a **portable** music player 8. The data processing apparatus 1 identifies each external storage medium 7 by using a storage medium identifier. . .

Still . . . Here, the navigation information may include a plurality of programs supporting the type of the data processing apparatus or the **portable** music player. Moreover, if the music data includes a plurality of contents supporting a plurality of languages, the contents in. . .

Further, as shown in FIG. 20, the SDAF title may be split into a plurality of SDAF packages by **tracks**. In **package** division as shown in FIG. 20, an SDAF title 2020 including audio data for five tracks is split into three. . .

Data included in the image CEL is image data encoded in compliance with JPEG, MPEG-I frame, or PNG (**Portable** Network Graphics). FIGS. 32, 33, and 34 are tables showing specification of JPEG, MPEG-I frame,

and PNG, respectively. The specifications. . .

Next, a data conversion apparatus for copying multimedia contents specified in SDAF to an external storage medium for **portable** music players is described. Here, the **portable** music player is structured by using semiconductor memory as an external storage medium, and characterized by its small size, light weight, and capability of writing data therein at high speed. The **portable** music player includes, as shown in FIG. 43, a liquid crystal display 2501 capable of displaying text, a control panel. . . headphone 2503 for audio output. Furthermore, a memory card 2500 for storing audio data can be removably attached to the **portable** music player. The **portable** music player plays back audio contents complying with MPEG2-AAC, and also displays text information. However, the data recording format of. . .

FIG. . . . recorded on an extended DVD-Audio disk into a predetermined format, and writing the converted contents in a memory card for **portable** music players. In FIG. 44, It is assumed that an LPCM-format audio content, an Image content In MPEG-I frame format,. . .

Next, the data read unit 2602 sequentially reads, from the disk 2601, contents that can be played back by the **portable** music player, and provides the read contents to a data conversion unit 2605. At this time, contents that cannot be played back by the **portable** music player is not read. The data conversion unit 2605 converts the read contents according to the type of a memory card 2500. For example, text information that can be directly played back by the **portable** music player such as titles is not converted. On the other hand, LPCM-format audio contents are converted into MPEG2-AAC format so that the **portable** music player can play back the contents.

The playback control information conversion unit 2604 generates playback control information for the **portable** music player based on the playback control information analyzed by the playback control information analyzing unit 2603. A data write. . .

=> d kwic 25

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN The present invention relates generally to **portable** electronic devices which utilize batteries. More particularly, the present invention relates to **portable** medical devices. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to methods and apparatus for the maintenance and management of the batteries of such **portable** medical devices.

Battery management is a concern in any **portable** electronic device, but is a primary concern in **portable** medical devices. The need for more comprehensive battery maintenance in **portable** and implantable medical devices has been noted, for example, in United States Patent Serial No. 4,080,558 to Sullivan, United States. . .

A . . . of delivering a preset amount of electrical energy to a patient's heart for the purpose of terminating an arrhythmia. For **portable** defibrillators, batteries are used to provide the electrical energy delivered. Historically, **portable** defibrillator maintenance has been problematic due to insufficient means to ensure comprehensive management of the batteries. As **portable** medical devices are intended for relatively long-term monitoring and, in the case of **portable** defibrillators, intended for therapeutic shock delivery for patients at risk from sudden cardiac death due to tachyarrhythmias, a comprehensive battery. . .

Historically **portable** defibrillator design has been concerned

with ensuring that the devices function properly when needed. Problems may arise if the batteries. . . . Therefore, there is a need in the **portable** electronic device industry, and, in particular, in the **portable** medical electronic device industry to implement a comprehensive way of informing the patient, as precisely as possible, of the status. . . . As . . . battery recharging and related functions, can be carried out by an upgraded monitor-defibrillator 112 having increased functional capabilities. Basically, the **monitor**-defibrillator 112 **package** has been upgraded/expanded to include the circuitry necessary to perform the functions of not only the previously described monitor-defibrillator 12, . . . .

=> d kwic 26

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DET DEN. . . signal representing the reflection of visible light from the indicia. The central controller receives the electrical signal, by wire or **wireless** transmission, from each optical scan unit and processes the signal to determine information contained in the indicia. A decoder decodes. . . . transmission wire can be provided between each scan unit and the central controller, or a radio frequency or other type **wireless** transmitter and receiver can be respectively provided in each scan unit and the controller, for transmitting a signal corresponding to. . . . Figure . . . data identifying the products in the cart and/or some means, such as an infrared or RF (radio frequency) transmitter for **wireless** communication to download the scanned indicia data to a remote host computer, or the like. If the central control unit. . . and display to permit other, manual inputs by the shopper. Price information could be received from the host computer via **wireless** link, for example to provide the shopper with a detailed account of shopping expenses in real-time. Figure . . . is secured in a location so as not to interfere with the loading, unloading and stowage of the parcels. A **wireless** transmitter 182, for example a conventional radio frequency transmitter, transmits a signal corresponding to a signal received from the control. . . the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel. . . . Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel** from destination to destination. Although shown with particular reference to a plane configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted. . . . A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's body or clothing. The . . . the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable** terminal to a stationary receiver.

=> d 26

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 999513 EUROPATFULL ED 20000521 EW 200019 FS OS  
TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.  
TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.  
IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;  
Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., One Symbol Plaza, Holtsville, New York  
11742-1300, US  
SO Wila-EPZ-2000-H19-T2a  
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI;  
R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE; R LT; R SI  
PIT EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
PI EP 999513 A2 20000510  
OD 20000510  
AI EP 2000-101674 19940909  
PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
US 1994-269171 19940630  
RLI EP 644504 DIV  
IC ICM G06K007-10

=> d kwic 26

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . signal representing the reflection of visible light from the  
indicia. The central controller receives the electrical signal, by  
wire or **wireless** transmission, from each optical scan unit and  
processes the signal to determine information contained in the indicia.  
A decoder decodes. . . transmission wire can be provided between  
each scan unit and the central controller, or a radio frequency or other  
type **wireless** transmitter and receiver can be respectively provided  
in each scan unit and the controller, for transmitting a signal  
corresponding to. . .  
Figure . . . data identifying the products in the cart and/or some  
means, such as an infrared or RF (radio frequency) transmitter for  
**wireless** communication to download the scanned indicia data to a  
remote host computer, or the like. If the central control unit. . .  
and display to permit other, manual inputs by the shopper. Price  
information could be received from the host computer via  
**wireless** link, for example to provide the shopper with a  
detailed account of shopping expenses in real-time.  
Figure . . . is secured in a location so as not to interfere with  
the loading, unloading and stowage of the parcels. A **wireless**  
transmitter 182, for example a conventional radio frequency  
transmitter,  
transmits a signal corresponding to a signal received from the control.  
. . . the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown)  
receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track**  
the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a  
truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use  
with any parcel. . .  
Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not  
shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to  
**track** the **parcel** from destination to destination.

Although shown with particular reference to a **portable** configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted. . . .  
A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's body or clothing.  
The . . . the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable** terminal to a stationary receiver.

=> d kwic 27

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . electronics.

Figure 11 is a graph of the output of the piezo film sensor.  
Figure 12 reveals a **wireless** telemetry circuit.  
Figure 13 shows a dual-purpose antenna.  
Figure 14 is a cross-section of the rotor **monitor package** assembly.

The . . . crack growth data is based on a ultra low power frequency modulated(FM) technique. Figure 12 illustrates the basic components of **wireless** FM telemetry module system 38. Module 38 includes a varactor modulator circuit 54 and a high frequency carrier oscillator 56.. . .

=> d kwic 28

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . same contents from one broadcasting station;

FIG. 12 is a plan view of an entertainment system which comprises a **portable** electronic device and a video game apparatus;  
FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the entertainment system;  
FIG. 14 is a plan view of the **portable** electronic device;  
FIG. 15 is a front elevational view of the **portable** electronic device shown in FIG. 14;  
FIG. 16 is a bottom view of the **portable** electronic device shown in FIG. 14;  
FIG. 17 is a block diagram of the video game apparatus;  
FIG. 18 is a block diagram of the **portable** electronic device; and  
FIG. 19 is a diagram showing control items controlled by a control means in the **portable** electronic device.  
As shown in Table 2, the track 0, which is the innermost **track** on the **package** medium 100, records therein a disk number which is an ID for identifying the package medium 100, and file names. . . .

As shown in FIGS. 12 and 13, the entertainment system comprises, in addition to the video game apparatus 301, a **portable** electronic device 400 removably connected to the video game apparatus 301 for performing data communications with the video game apparatus.

In the entertainment system, the video game apparatus 301 serves as a master unit and the **portable** electronic device 400 as a slave unit. For example, the video game apparatus 301 in the entertainment system is arranged. . . . The video game apparatus 301 has a data reception function to receive data transmitted by broadcasts. In this embodiment, the **portable** electronic device 400 also has a data reception function to receive data transmitted by broadcasts.

The **portable** electronic device 400 and the manual controller 320 can be connected to the slot assemblies 307A, 307B. Specifically, the **portable** electronic device 400 can be connected to slots 308A, 308B in the slot assemblies 307A, 307B, and the manual controller.

As shown in FIGS. 14 through 16, the **portable** electronic device 400 has a housing 401 which supports a manual control pad 420 for entering various items of information, . . . a display unit 430 such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) unit or the like, and a window 440

for **wireless** communication such as infrared communication with a **wireless** communication command unit.

The **portable** electronic device 400 has a board disposed in the housing 410 and facing the lid 410 as it is closed. . . . As shown in FIG. 13, the **portable** electronic device 400 with the lid 410 being open is inserted into the slot 307A in the casing 302 of . . .

FIGS. 17 through 19 show circuit arrangements of the video game apparatus 301 and the **portable** electronic device 400.

As . . . instructions from the user, and data supplied to and from the memory card 500 which stores game settings and the **portable** electronic device 400, a bus 395 to which the control system 350, the graphic system 360, the sound system 370, . . .

The . . . FIG. 13) for receiving the memory card 500 as an auxiliary memory device for storing game settings, etc. and the **portable** electronic device 400, the memory card insertion units 308A, 308B being controlled by the communication control mechanism 391.

As shown in FIG. 18, the **portable** electronic device 400 comprises a control means 441, a apparatus connection connector 442, an input means 443, a display means 444, a clock function unit 445, a nonvolatile memory 446, a speaker 447, a **wireless** communication means 448 and a radio reception means 449 as a data transmitting/receiving means, a battery 450, and a power. . . .

The . . . 446 comprises a semiconductor memory such as a flash memory

which is capable of retaining stored data even when the **portable** electronic device 400 is turned off.

Since the **portable** electronic device 400 has the battery 450, the nonvolatile memory 446 may comprise a static random-access memory (SRAM) capable of. . . .

The battery 450 also allows the **portable** electronic device 400 to be operable independently even when the **portable** electronic device 400 is removed from the slots 307A, 307B in the casing 302 of

the video game apparatus 301. . . .

The battery 450 comprises a chargeable secondary battery. When the **portable** electronic device 400 is inserted in either one of the slots 307A, 307B in the casing 302 of the video. . . . battery 450 has a terminal connected to the power supply terminal 451 via a reverse-current prevention diode 452. When the **portable** electronic device 400 is connected to the casing 302, electric energy

is supplied from the power supply terminal 451 via. . . .

The **wireless** communication means 448 is arranged to perform data communications with another memory card or the like through an infrared radiation or the like. The **wireless** communication means 448 is also arranged to receive various data sent from another memory card or the like.

The above components or means of the **portable** electronic device 400 are connected to the control means 441, and are operated under the control of the control means. . . .

FIG. . . . for outputting data to and inputting data from a memory, a display interface, a control input interface, a sound interface,

**wireless** communication interface, a clock management interface, and a program download interface.  
The video game apparatus 301 and the **portable** electronic device 400 jointly make up the entertainment system.  
The **portable** electronic device 400, with the input means 443 such as button switches for controlling a program being executed, and the display means 444 comprising a liquid crystal display unit or the like, functions as a **portable** game device for running a game application.  
The **portable** electronic device 400 also has a function to download an application program from the video game apparatus 301 and store. . . . the microcomputer 441. Thus, it is easy to modify an application program and various driver software that run on the **portable** electronic device 400.  
The **portable** electronic device 400 may have functions that the video game apparatus 301 have. Specifically, the **portable** electronic device 400 may have a function to start a program held thereby based on data control information included in the received data broadcast from the broadcasting station 11. In this case, the microcomputer 411 of the **portable** electronic device 400 has the same functions as the CPU 5 of the video game apparatus 1, e.g., a data. . . .  
Accordingly, the **portable** electronic device 400 can start a program held thereby based on the data control information D.subS. included in the received. . . .  
As . . . a recording medium such as a package medium that is designated by data received via a wired link or a **wireless** link.

=> d kwic 29

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . . geographic data manager 10 of Figure 1. The communications manager 58 may utilize any appropriate means for data transmission, including **wireless** (49 in Figure 1), cellular, modem uploads, e-mail, and so on. Data may be communicated at any time. For example, . . .  
Referring . . . . release and/or distribution of data may be performed by an update distributor 26 Distribution may be accomplished electronically using the **wireless** communication links 49. In vehicles that have communications managers (such as in Figures 2A and 2B), the update distributor 26. . . .  
The . . . . and organizations that incorporate all or parts of the geographic database in applications such as emergency dispatch centers, truck fleet **tracking** and **package** delivery fleet tracking.

=> d 29

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 921509 EUROPATFULL ED 19990620 EW 199923 FS OS  
TIEN System and method for updating, enhancing or refining a geographic database using feedback.  
TIDE System und Vorrichtung zur Aktualisierung, Verbesserung und Feinung einer geographischen Datenbank unter Verwendung von Rueckkopplung.  
TIFR Systeme et methode de mise a jour, d'amelioration et d'affinage d'une base de donnees geographique par retroaction.  
IN Chervenky, Kevin, 219 S. Kankakee Street, Wilmington, Illinois 60481,  
US;

Crane, Aaron, 1070 Wren Avenue, Palatine, Illinois 60067, US;  
 Kaplan, Lawrence M., 431 W. Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60657,  
 US;  
 Jasper, John, 824 North Drury Lane, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60000,  
 US;  
 Shields, Russel T., 160 E. Pearson, Chicago, Illinois 60611, US  
 PA Navigation Technologies Corporation, 10400 West Higgins Road, Rosemont,  
 Illinois 60018, US  
 SO Wila-EPZ-1999-H23-T2a  
 DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE;  
 R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE  
 PIT EPA2 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PI EP 921509 A2 19990609  
 OD 19990609  
 AI EP 1998-308256 19981009  
 PRAI US 1997-951767 19971016  
 IC ICM G08G001-01

=> d kwic 30

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
 DETDEN. . . . services on a global scale for millions of parcels daily. This  
 requires the generation of large amounts of paperwork for  
**tracking** each **parcel** as it moves through the sender's  
 organization, to each of the various components of the third party  
 delivery firm, such. . . .  
 The . . . for charging of a rechargeable battery in the parcel  
 tracking system 100. Those skilled in the art will recognize that  
**portable** docking stations 902 could be designed to accommodate a  
 plurality of parcel tracking systems.  
 Information . . . for the system to function. The communications  
 must  
 be low power to be practical in a small battery powered device,  
**wireless** to be used with an untethered stylus, and low cost.

=> d 30

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 911754 EUROPATFULL ED 19990509 EW 199917 FS OS  
 TIEN Intelligent touch sensitive tablet display.  
 TIDE Intelligente beruehrungsempfliche Tafel Anzeigevorrichtung.  
 TIFR Dispositif d'affichage pour une tablette intelligente sensible au  
 toucher.  
 IN Brigida, David Joseph, 2820 NW 44th Street, Boca Raton, Florida 33434,  
 US;  
 Brown, Marvin Kenneth, 1099 SW 16th Street, Boca Raton, Florida 33486,  
 US;  
 Fado, Francis, 1105 Bel Air Drive, Highland Beach, Florida 33487, US;  
 Moore, Victor Stuart, 4739 Pine Tree Drive,, Boynton Beach, Florida  
 33436, US;  
 Pate, Thomas Kent, 22734 Pinewood Court, Boca Raton, Florida 33433, US;  
 Tout, James John, 18445 Tapadero Terrace, Boca Raton, Florida 33496, US  
 PA INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, Armonk, NY 10504, US  
 SO Wila-EPZ-1999-H17-T2a  
 DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI; R NL; R SE  
 PIT EPA2 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PI EP 911754 A2 19990428  
 OD 19990428  
 AI EP 1998-306672 19930329

PRAI US 1992-863988 19920406  
RLI EP 565290 DIV  
IC ICM G06K017-00

=> d kwic 31

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
CLMEN 1. An electronic parcel tracking system for use by an organization,  
comprising:  
an intelligent hand-held, **portable** data entry and data  
processing device (12), including:  
a wand-mounted bar code reader (25);  
a data entry and. . .  
2. . . . system of Claim 1, further comprising a central computer  
system (45) located at a parcel delivery firm; and wherein said  
**portable** data entry device (12) further comprises a modem (22)  
for transferring information related to said particular parcel between  
said information. . . .  
4. A method of **tracking** a **parcel** by an organization,  
comprising the steps of:  
entering parcel tracking data into an intelligent hand-held,  
**portable** data entry and data processing device (12), including:  
a wand-mounted bar code reader (25);  
a data entry and. . . .  
5. The method of Claim 4, wherein said **portable** data entry  
device (12) further comprises a modem (22) for transferring information  
related to said particular parcel between said information storage  
device and a central computer system (45), said method for  
**tracking** a **parcel** being further characterized by  
entering queries about said particular parcel entered via said screen  
(14), initiating communication with said central. . . .

=> d 31

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 787334 EUROPATFULL ED 19980816 EW 199832 FS PS  
TIEN MULTI-STAGE PARCEL TRACKING SYSTEM.  
TIDE MEHRSTUFIGES PAKETVERFOLGUNGSSYSTEM.  
TIFR SYSTEME DE SUIVI DE COLIS MULTIPHASE.  
IN KADABA, Nagesh, 5 Hearthstone Drive, Brookfield, CT 06804, US;  
MOKTAN, Hridai, 14 Chatham Court, Brookfield, CT 06804, US;  
PATEL, Mark, Apartment No. 8 1 Luffberry Avenue, Norwalk, CT 06851, US  
PA UNITED PARCEL SERVICE OF AMERICA, INC., 55 Glenlake Parkway, N.E.,  
Atlanta, GA 30328, US  
SO Wila-EPS-1998-H32-T2  
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI;  
R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE  
PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT (Internationale Anmeldung)  
PI EP 787334 B1 19980805  
OD 19970806  
AI EP 1995-936330 19951013  
PRAI US 1994-323118 19941014  
RLI WO 95-US13203 951013 INTAKZ  
WO 9613015 960502 INTPNR  
REP EP 565290 A EP 573018 A  
WO 89-04016 A WO 94-02908 A  
US 5278399 A  
REN DOCUMENT DELIVERY WORLD, vol. 9, no. 3, April 1993, ISSN 1067-0815, US,  
pages 30-31, XP000560076 H. TOWLE: "On the fast track with TotalTrack:

H.

KAWATA: "Information technology of commercial vehicles in the Japanese  
parcel service business"

IC ICM G06F017-60

ICS G06K017-00

=> d kwic 32

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . . electronics.

Figure 11 is a graph of the output of the piezo film sensor.

Figure 12 reveals a **wireless** telemetry circuit.

Figure 13 shows a dual-purpose antenna.

Figure 14 is a cross-section of the rotor **monitor**  
**package** assembly.

The . . . crack growth data is based on a ultra low power frequency  
modulated(FM) technique. Figure 12 illustrates the basic components of  
**wireless** FM telemetry module system 38. Module 38 includes a  
varactor modulator circuit 54 and a high frequency carrier oscillator  
56.. . .

=> d kwic 33

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . . also be updated. Thus, if desired, the software can be updated  
in the field by a plug-in connection to a **portable** computer  
without opening up the hardware.

Another feature is the addition of the temperature sensor 319 within  
the

**detector**/preamplifier **package**. The optimum detector  
bias voltage can shift dramatically with temperature changes. The  
temperature sensor 319 allows the system to monitor. . . .

=> d kwic 34

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . . also be updated. Thus, if desired, the software can be updated  
in the field by a plug-in connection to a **portable** computer  
without opening up the hardware.

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the

**detector**/preamplifier **package**. The optimum detector  
bias voltage can shift dramatically with temperature changes. The  
temperature sensor 319 allows the system to monitor. . . .

=> d kwic 35

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . . signal representing the reflection of visible light from the  
indicia. The central controller receives the electrical signal, by  
wire or **wireless** transmission, from each optical scan unit  
and processes the signal to determine information contained in the  
indicia. A decoder decodes. . . . transmission wire can be provided  
between each scan unit and the central controller, or a radio  
frequency

or other type **wireless** transmitter and receiver can be respectively provided in each scan unit and the controller, for transmitting a signal corresponding to. . . .

Figure . . . data identifying the products in the cart and/or some means, such as an infrared or RF (radio frequency) transmitter for **wireless** communication to download the scanned indicia data to a remote host computer, or the like. If the central control unit. . . and display to permit other, manual inputs by the shopper. Price information could be received from the host computer via **wireless** link, for example to provide the shopper with a detailed account of shopping expenses in real-time.

Figure . . . is secured in a location so as not to interfere with the loading, unloading and stowage of the parcels. A **wireless** transmitter 182, for example a conventional radio frequency transmitter, transmits a signal corresponding to a signal received from the control. . . the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel. . . .

Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel** from destination to destination. Although shown with particular reference to a plane configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted. . . .

A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's body or clothing.

The . . . the telephone exchange network, either through a modem or an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a **portable** terminal to a stationary receiver.

Figure . . . data identifying the products in the cart and/or some means, such as an infrared or RF (radio frequency) transmitter for **wireless** communication to download the scanned indicia data to a remote host computer, or the like. If the central control unit. . . and display to permit other, manual inputs by the shopper. Price information could be received from the host computer via **wireless** link, for example to provide the shopper with a detailed account of shopping expenses in real-time.

Figure . . . is secured in a location so as not to interfere with the loading, unloading and stowage of the parcels. A **wireless** transmitter 182, for example a conventional radio frequency transmitter, transmits a signal corresponding to a signal received from the control. . . the components in the control unit. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel**. Although shown with particular reference to a truck configuration, this adaptation could easily be adapted for use with any parcel. . . .

Figure . . . entering or exiting the cargo area. A base station (not shown) receives the transmitted signal and is thereby able to **track** the **parcel** from destination to destination. Although shown with particular reference to a plane configuration, this adaptation could likewise easily be adapted. . . .

A . . . scanner because the package is carried in such a manner that the scanner's field of view is blocked, thus preventing **detection** of the **package** symbol. This may occur, for example when the package symbol is pressed up against the carrier's

body or cloth .  
The . . . . . telephone exchange network, either through a modem or  
an ISDN interface, or by low power radio broadcast from a  
**portable** terminal to a stationary receiver.

=> d 35

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL ED 20000109 EW 199512 FS OS STA B  
TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.  
TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.  
IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;  
Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 116 Wilbur Place, Bohemia New York 11716, US  
SO Wila-EPZ-1995-H12-T2a  
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
PI EP 644504 A1 19950322  
OD 19950322  
AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
US 1994-269171 19940630  
IC ICM G06K007-10

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 644504 EUROPATFULL UP 20000828 EW 200033 FS PS  
TIEN Scanner with multiple scan units.  
TIDE Scanner mit mehreren Abtasteinheiten.  
TIFR Scanner avec plusieurs unites de balayage.  
IN Katz, Joseph, 12 Hallock Meadow Drive, Stony Brook, NY 11790, US;  
Swartz, Jerome, 19 Crane Neck Road, Old Field, NY 11733, US;  
Li, Yajun, 527 Race Place, Oakdale, NY 11769, US  
PA SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 116 Wilbur Place, Bohemia New York 11716, US  
SO Wila-EPS-2000-H33-T2  
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT  
PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT  
PI EP 644504 B1 20000816  
OD 19950322  
AI EP 1994-114203 19940909  
PRAI US 1993-127898 19930914  
US 1994-269171 19940630  
REP EP 338376 A EP 360250 A  
EP 488177 A EP 541065 A  
WO 90-10885 A US 4939355 A  
US 5019714 A  
IC ICM G06K007-10

=> d kwic 36

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN Hermetically sealed packages having a sealed, internal cavity are  
tested by exposing the package to the **detection** medium. The  
**package** is then removed from the detection medium. A  
measurement instrument detects whether a component of the detection  
medium has entered. . . .  
Any . . . detectable gas escaping from package 20 is collected in

test chamber 102 during sampling step 140. Detectable liquid vapor and/or **detectable** gas exiting **package** cavity 902 can be drawn into the measurement instrument 104 by opening valves 114 and 120 and applying a suction. . . . The . . . and instead of Steps 5 and 6, the sample was placed in a glass vial adapted for mounting on a **portable** He leak detector (containing a mass spectrometer, available commercially from Varian Vacuum Products). The **portable** detector displays He leak rate. The data shows that a measurable difference in He concentration, indicating a difference in leak. . . .

=> d kwic 37

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . services on a global scale for millions of parcels daily. This requires the generation of large amounts of paperwork for **tracking** each **parcel** as it moves through the sender's organization, to each of the various components of the third party delivery firm, such. . . . More . . . services on a global scale for millions of parcels daily. This requires the generation of large amounts of paperwork for **tracking** each **parcel** as it moves through the sender's organization, to each of the various components of the third party delivery firm, such. . . . The . . . for charging of a rechargeable battery in the parcel tracking system 100. Those skilled in the art will recognize that **portable** docking stations 902 could be designed to accommodate a plurality of parcel tracking systems. The . . . for charging of a rechargeable battery in the parcel tracking system 100. Those skilled in the art will recognize that **portable** docking stations 902 could be designed to accommodate a plurality of parcel tracking systems. Information . . . for the system to function. The communications must be low power to be practical in a small battery powered device, **wireless** to be used with an untethered stylus, and low cost. Information . . . for the system to function. The communications must be low power to be practical in a small battery powered device, **wireless** to be used with an untethered stylus, and low cost.

=> d 37

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 565290 EUROPATFULL UP 20000416 EW 199341 FS OS STA B  
TIEN Object tracking system.  
TIDE Objektverfolgungssystem.  
TIFR Systeme de suivi d'un objet.  
IN Brigida, David Joseph, 2820 NW 44th Street, Boca Raton, Florida 33434, US;  
Brown, Marvin Kenneth, 1099 SW 16th Street, Boca Raton, Florida 33486, US;  
Fado, Francis, 1105 Bel Air Drive, Highland Beach, Florida 33487, US;  
Moore, Victor Stuart, 5122 Cortez Court, Delray Beach, Florida 33483, US;  
Pate, Thomas Kent, 22734 Pinewood Court, Boca Raton, Florida 33433, US;  
Tout, James John, 18445 Tapadero Terrace, Boca Raton, Florida 33496, US  
PA International Business Machines Corporation, Old Orchard Road, Armonk,

N.Y. 10504, US  
 SO Wila-EPZ-1993-1-T2a  
 DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI; R NL; R SE  
 PIT EPA2 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PI EP 565290 A2 19931013  
 OD 19931013  
 AI EP 1993-302442 19930329  
 PRAI US 1992-863988 19920406  
 IC ICM G06K017-00

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 565290 EUROPATFULL ED 19990627 EW 199924 FS PS  
 TIEN Object tracking system.  
 TIDE Objektverfolgungssystem.  
 TIFR Systeme de suivi d'un objet.  
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 SO Wila-EPS-1999-H24-T2  
 DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI; R NL; R SE  
 PIT EPB1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT  
 PI EP 565290 B1 19990616  
 OD 19931013  
 AI EP 1993-302442 19930329  
 PRAI US 1992-863988 19920406  
 REP EP 137966 A EP 354814 A  
 FR 2526184 A FR 2561949 A  
 GB 2212310 A  
 IC ICM G06K017-00

=> d kwic 38

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
 DETDEN. . . . The first module being a ticket sales/management module  
 (including on board ticketing interface). The second module consists  
 of  
 a revenue **detection package** and the third module  
 being an in-transit engineering package interfaced to the in-transit  
 ticketing system. In particular, the present invention. . . .  
 In . . . individually identifiable and from which tickets are  
 dispensed in exchange for monies received therefor, each said ticket  
 dispensing means being **portable** by a corresponding operator  
 in relation to a plurality of depots, said operators being based from  
 a  
 home one of. . . .  
 A method of selling or dispensing tickets at a plurality of locations  
 from **portable** ticket dispensing apparatus is also disclosed.  
 An . . . operated by a Transit Liason Officer in order to detect  
 fare evasion and abuse. Such a device is small and **portable**  
 and comprises a ticket scanning device (similar to the device 3 as  
 earlier described) and a printer together with a. . . .

=> d kwic 39

L8 ANSWER 39 OF EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . 18 and the light sources 12 and 14 requires a particular housing which is bulky and too large for a **portable** instrument.  
The . . . 18 and the light sources 12 and 14 requires a particular housing which is bulky and too large for a **portable** instrument.  
Referring . . . each other and closely aligned. This arrangement allows an instrument including the optic 100 to be made smaller and more **portable**.  
Referring . . . each other and closely aligned. This arrangement allows an instrument including the optic 100 to be made smaller and more **portable**.  
After . . . 122 is detected by a detector assembly generally designated by the reference numeral 216. The detector assembly 216 includes a **detector** amplifier **package** 218 that detects and measures the primary beam 122 after passage through the specimen. The **detector** amplifier **package** 218 is held by a detector holder 224, and the entire **detector** amplifier **package** 218 is housed in a housing 226.  
After . . . 122 is detected by a detector assembly generally designated by the reference numeral 216. The detector assembly 216 includes a **detector** amplifier **package** 218 that detects and measures the primary beam 122 after passage through the specimen. The **detector** amplifier **package** 218 is held by a detector holder 224, and the entire **detector** amplifier **package** 218 is housed in a housing 226.

=> d kwic 40

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 57 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . so that a consistent amount of the foil is exposed above the packaging envelope. Other package parameters which should be **detectable** by a **package** inspection system include package end flaps which have not been properly closed, girth seams or wrappings which are loose or. . .  
Because . . . need in the packaging art for an improved package inspection system, including both method and apparatus, which is capable of **detecting** various **package** elements, evaluating the measurements, and identifying selected packaging defects  
on a high-speed processing line so that substandard packages can be. . .  
In the embodiment of Fig. 2, the package inspection equipment 30 is shown as being a **portable** unit which can be readily clamped to a conveyor frame such as frame 26 at any location where inspection of. . .  
Cigarette . . . wrapper 20 which usually is not smooth, and which therefore produces reflections and glare spots which make it difficult to **detect** the **package** elements of interest. To assist in the illumination of the package foil wrapper and to obtain an even illumination of. . .  
The package 18 which is being inspected includes five sides which are available for viewing by camera 358 for **detection** of **package** elements and, in the case of a video camera, for display of a package image. The package has a front,. . .

=> d kwic 41

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 57 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2002 IEE

TI A passive humidity monitoring system for in situ remote **wireless** testing of micro packages.

AB Reports a small passive **wireless** humidity monitoring system (HMS) for continuous remote monitoring of humidity changes inside miniature hermetic packages, presents its application in determining. . . humidity. The HMS can resolve humidity changes of +or-2.5% RH over a 2-cm range. The resolution is sufficient enough to **monitor** internal **package** humidity for either in vitro or in vivo testing.

ST passive humidity monitoring system; **remote wireless testing**; micropackages; miniature hermetic packages; implantable biomedical package; guinea pigs; capacitive humidity sensor; LC tank circuit; hybrid coil; resonant. . .

=> d kwic 42

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 57 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2002 IEE

TI A passive humidity monitoring system for in-situ remote **wireless** testing of micropackages.

AB This paper reports a small passive **wireless** humidity monitoring system (HMS) for continuous monitoring of humidity changes inside miniature hermetic packages, presents its application in determining hermeticity. . . humidity. The HMS can resolve humidity changes of +or-2.5%RH over a 2 cm range. The resolution is sufficient enough to **monitor** internal **package** humidity for either in in-vitro or in-vivo testing.

ST passive humidity monitoring system; **in situ remote wireless testing**; hermetic micropackage; implantable biomedical package; guinea pig; capacitive humidity sensor; LC tank circuit; hybrid coil; ferrite. . .

=> d kwic 43

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 57 USPAT2

SUMM . . . "optical code readers" of which bar code scanners are one type.

Optical code readers are used in both fixed or **portable** installations in many diverse environments such as in stores for check-out services, in manufacturing locations for work flow and inventory control and in transport vehicles for **tracking package** handling. The optical code can be used as a rapid, generalized means of data entry, for example, by reading a. . . code from a printed listing of many bar codes. In some uses, the optical code

code reader is connected to a **portable** data processing device or a data collection and transmission device. Frequently, the optical code reader includes a handheld sensor which. . .

=> d kwic 44

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Axon Digital Design will launch its **Synapse broadcast modular** media system.

=> d kwic 45

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX GAO **report** pin **nts continuing problems**  
with DOJ lab investigations, Oct 99:4.

=> d kwic 46

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX www.adtecinc.com

=> d kwic 47

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Give **logistics its own place** in  
**the price** equation. May 99:10.

=> d kwic 48

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Strengthening Programs that Provide **Health** Care Directly  
**to** the Uninsured (At least \$1 **billion over** 10  
years). Public hospitals, clinics, and thousands of health care  
providers  
give health care of the uninsured and receive inadequate. . . need,  
reductions in government spending and aggressive cost cutting by private  
insurers has left less money in the health care **system** to  
address these needs. The President will renew his commitment to helping  
these providers by:

=> d kwic 49

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Website: basar@indosat.net.id

=> d kwic 50

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Trying . . . sales by 2001. To further expand its share of the  
embedded communications OS market, GEOWORKS CORP. has ported its GEOS-SC  
**wireless** communications OS to the ITRON (Industrial TRON -- The  
Real-Time Operating System Nucleus) specification, which is used in about  
a. . . unit of NETWORK ASSOCIATES, INC. Austin, Texas-based Tivoli  
will  
create tight links between TME 10 and HSE's Net Insite network  
**monitoring package** and Network Associates' Virus Scan  
utility, allowing administrators to invoke these tools through TME 10's  
console. A new release of. . .

=> d kwic 51

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX WILLISTON, VERMONT, U.S.A., 1998 SEP 10 (NB) -- By Sami Menefee, Newsbytes. Selectech Ltd. is shipping AllController, a combination **trackball** and mouse **package** that includes an infrared (IR) **wireless** pointing device to let users control a PC from anywhere in the room.

=> d kwic 52

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX To launch the new operation, the company has taken the wraps off SuperSleuth, a neural network-based fraud **detection package** for telecom network operators, whether wireline or **wireless**.

=> d kwic 53

L8 ANSWER 53 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX 28. Applied IT Unveils Telecoms Fraud **Detection Package** -- By Steve Gold, Newsbytes. Applied IT has taken the wraps off an enhanced version of its Fraud Management System (FMS) for wireline and **wireless** telecoms networks. The company has already signed up four telcos - Sita, Equant, Scottish Telecom, and Diamond Cable - to. . .

=> d kwic 54

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 57 COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TX Arcadia . . . in Ariz., Cal., Ore. and Tex., Arcadia parent Princeton Graphics said. Stores will stock 27" and 31" AV-series monitors with IR-**wireless** keyboard and built-in stereo speakers and amplifier. Arcadia line, introduced in March (TVD March 10 p9), also includes 27" and 31" dedicated **monitors** without audio **package**. Tubes are sourced from Thomson.

=> d kwic 55

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 57 PATOSWO COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
WOA1 PCT-PUBLICATION

ABEN The invention relates to a **wireless** communication device that is capable of communicating using a pole antenna in a first mode and a slot antenna in a second mode. The **wireless** communication device contains at least one conductive tab that provides an antenna. The tab(s) form a pole antenna, and the tabs may also be attached

across a slot to form a slot antenna. The **wireless** communication device can communicate at different frequencies using the pole antenna in a first mode and the slot antenna in. . . form a slot antenna, or the tab(s) may be attached to a slot that is created as part of the **wireless** communication device to form a slot antenna. The tab(s) and/or the slot may also contain an adhesive material to attach the **wireless** communication device to a package, container or other material, More than one slot may be provided to from a circularly polarized antenna. The **wireless** communication device can be

placed inside a conductive package using a slot antenna to provide unshielded communications. The **wireless** communication device can be further adapted to **detect** when the **package** is opened and to communicate such information. The **wireless** communication devices can be printed or placed on a carrier or support, such as film, to be stamped onto packages. . . line. The carrier may be a conductive material in which tabs are formed as part of the carrier before the **wireless** communication device is attached. The **wireless** communication device may have an asymmetrical antenna arrangement.

=> d kwic 55

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 57 PATOSWO COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
WOA1 PCT-PUBLICATION

ABEN The invention relates to a **wireless** communication device that is capable of communicating using a pole antenna in a first mode and a slot antenna in a second mode. The **wireless** communication device contains at least one conductive tab that provides an antenna. The tab(s) form a pole antenna, and the tabs may also be attached

across a slot to form a slot antenna. The **wireless** communication device can communicate at different frequencies using the pole antenna in a first mode and the slot antenna in. . . form a slot antenna, or the tab(s) may be attached to a slot that is created as part of the **wireless** communication device to form a slot antenna. The tab(s) and/or the slot may also contain an adhesive material to attach the **wireless** communication device to a package, container or other material. More than one slot may be provided to form a circularly polarized antenna. The **wireless** communication device can be placed inside a conductive package using a slot antenna to provide unshielded communications. The **wireless** communication device can be further adapted to **detect** when the **package** is opened and to communicate such information. The **wireless** communication devices can be printed or placed on a carrier or support, such as film, to be stamped onto packages. . . line. The carrier may be a conductive material in which tabs are formed as part of the carrier before the **wireless** communication device is attached. The **wireless** communication device may have an asymmetrical antenna arrangement.

=> d kwic 56

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 57 PATOSWO COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
WOA2 PCT-PUBLICATION

ABEN The invention relates to a **wireless** communication device that is capable of communicating using a pole antenna in a first mode and a slot antenna in a second mode. The **wireless** communication device contains at least one conductive tab that provides an antenna. The tab(s) form a pole antenna, and the tabs may also be attached

across a slot to form a slot antenna. The **wireless** communication device can communicate at different frequencies using the pole antenna in a first mode and the slot antenna in. . . form a slot antenna, or the tab(s) may be attached to a slot that is created as part of the **wireless** communication device to form a slot antenna. The tab(s) and/or the slot may also contain an adhesive material to attach the **wireless** communication device to a package, container or other material. More than one slot may be provided to form a circularly polarized antenna. The **wireless** communication device can be

placed inside a conductive package using a slot antenna to provide unshielded communications. The **wireless** communication device can be further adapted to **detect** when the **package** is opened and to communicate such information. The **wireless** communication devices can be printed or placed on a carrier or support, such as film, to be stamped onto packages. . . . line. The carrier may be a conductive material in which tabs are formed as part of the carrier before the **wireless** communication device is attached.

=> d kwic 57

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 57 PATOSWO COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
WOA2 . . . A method and apparatus for packaging and distributing software. Embodiments of the invention comprise a software packaging system that is **portable** across many platforms. Each package is self-contained in form of a single-file entity that comprises a payload file and a . . . a software package, even before it is installed on a system. Security measures have been implemented in the system to **detect a package** the contents of which have been tampered with. Embodiments of the invention can be utilized to install packaged software that. . .

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?) (2w) (movement or location)) (p) (portabl? or wireless)

2 FILES SEARCHED...  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LOCATION') (P) (PORTABL?)  
5 FILES SEARCHED...

L9 1798 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (2W) (MOVEMENT OR LOCATION)) (P) (P  
ORTABL? OR WIRELESS)

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?) (2w) (movement or location)) (s) (portabl? or wireless)

2 FILES SEARCHED...  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LOCATION') (S) (PORTABL?)  
L10 1116 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (2W) (MOVEMENT OR LOCATION)) (S) (P  
ORTABL? OR WIRELESS)

=> s ((track? or detect? or monitor?) (w) (movement or location)) (s) ((portabl? or wireless) (w) (terminal or station))

2 FILES SEARCHED...  
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH  
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LOCATION') (S) ('  
L11 11 ((TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (W) (MOVEMENT OR LOCATION)) (S) ((P  
ORTABL? OR WIRELESS) (W) (TERMINAL OR STATION))

=> d kwic 1

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL  
DETD [0166] The control unit 33 reads the audience profile from the IC card 111. The information of the **monitoring location** has previously been registered in the controller 33 from the external input means (not shown). In another embodiment, the controller. . . decode condition 61 on the basis of the profile of the audience read from the

IC card 111 and the **monitoring location** information inputted from external input means (not shown). A user profile stored in another memory medium such as a **portable terminal** apparatus or the like can be also used in place of that stored in the IC card.

=> d 1

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 2002:23067 USPATFULL  
TI Information processing apparatus  
IN Hamada, Masashi, Tokyo, JAPAN  
PI US 2002013905 A1 20020131  
AI US 2001-842042 A1 20010426 (9)  
PRAI JP 2000-133469 20000502  
JP 2000-133470 20000502  
JP 2001-31246 20010207  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 1161  
INCL INCLM: 713/185.000  
INCLS: 705/067.000  
NCL NCLM: 713/185.000  
NCLS: 705/067.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: H04L009-00  
ICS: G06F017-60

=> d ab 1

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AB An information terminal selects an input output device for user authentication in accordance with a user profile of a smart card and customizes a screen for the user authentication. In the smart card, information for selecting the input output device or customizing the screen is stored in a layer of a security level 0, and a key for accessing to an application such as electronic money, medical services, or the like is stored in a layer of a security level 1. The information terminal selects a menu screen for obtaining information from an information center in accordance with the user profile. The information terminal controls each of a plurality of objects constructing one scene in accordance with the user profile.

=> d kwic 2

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL  
DETD . . . two sets of location information) and using such information to  
by reduce the uncertainty associated with current measurements. That is,  
**tracking movement of a wireless station**, information can be obtained that is useful in analyzing the uncertainty of current measurements. In a simple case, where tracking information indicates that a **wireless station** is moving in a straight line (or otherwise on a definable course) or at a constant speed, then curve fitting. . . to determine location at times between measurements or in the future. Such information may be useful to determine when a **wireless station** crossed or will cross a boundary as may be desired, for example, for location-based billing applications or network management applications.

. . . handling hand-off between adjacent cells) It will thus be appreciated that the information stored in the 220 may include **wireless station** identifiers, locations, uncertainties, confidence levels, travel speeds, travel directions, times and other parameters. Data may be purged from the LC. . .

=> d 2

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL  
AN 2001:209995 USPATFULL  
TI Multiple input data management for wireless location-based applications  
IN Fitch, James, Edmonds, WA, United States  
Hose, David L., Boulder, CO, United States  
McKnight, Michael, Westminster, CO, United States  
PA Signal Soft Corporation, Boulder, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6321092 B1 20011120  
AI US 1999-396235 19990915 (9)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 929  
INCL INCLM: 455/456.000  
INCLS: 342/357.000  
NCL NCLM: 455/456.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: H04Q007-20  
EXF 455/456; 455/422; 455/457; 455/517; 342/357; 342/450; 342/457

=> d kwic 3

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL  
DETD . . . this example, a database 28 is connected to the simplified portable telephone system network 23. That is, even if the **portable terminal** 21 moves, the simplified portable telephone system network 23 detects the present location of the **portable terminal** 21 at a given interval to transfer the telephone call to the destination of the **portable terminal** 21, with this detection result being registered in the database 28. Further, in delivering a call signal to the **portable terminal** 21, the registered information in the database 28 is retrieved to detect the present location of the **portable terminal** 21. The call signal is fed from the base station 22 close to the **detected location** to that **portable terminal** 21.

=> d kwic 4

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL  
DETD . . . of FIG. 1 and which is deemed necessary for the proper operation of multi-cell wireless systems, is the ability to **track movement** of the wireless terminals from cell to cell. (As indicated above, in the context of the FIG. 1 system, each base station defines a cell.) Indeed, the arrangement of FIG. 1 is able to track a **wireless terminal** as it roams from the neighborhood of one base station of a switch to the neighborhood of another base station of the same switch. Moreover, as will be shown below, the ability exists for tracking a **wireless terminal** even as it roams from the base station of one switch to the base station of another switch. This tracking. . .

=> d kwic 5

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL

AB A **portable terminal** has a housing with a motion detector housed therein. Movement of the housing from a rest position is detected. . . motion of a coil or magnet located within the housing. A controller activates circuitry within the housing responsive to the **detected movement**. The terminal may include a touch sensitive display, on a flat front surface of the housing. A light emitter and. . .

=> d kwic 6

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL

DETD The location and direction sensor 101 detects the location of the **portable terminal** device and the direction indicated by the **portable terminal** device. By using the **detected location** and direction, the component inquiry unit 109 requires the process control computer 105 to identify the indicated component. In the. . .

=> d kwic 7

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL

DETD . . . of FIG. 1 and which is deemed necessary for the proper operation of multi-cell wireless systems, is the ability to **track movement** of the wireless terminals from cell to cell. (As indicated above, in the context of the FIG. 1 system, each base station defines a cell.) Indeed, the arrangement of FIG. 1 is able to track a **wireless terminal** as it roams from the neighborhood of one base station of a switch to the neighborhood of another base station of the same switch. Moreover, as will be shown below, the ability exists for tracking a **wireless terminal** even as it roams from the base station of one switch to the base station of another switch. This tracking. . .

=> d kwic 8

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 11 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN The control unit 33 reads the audience profile from the IC card 111. The

information of the **monitoring location** has previously been registered in the controller 33 from the external input means (not shown). In another embodiment, the controller. . . decode condition 61 on the basis of the profile of the audience read from the IC card 111 and the **monitoring location** information inputted from the external input means (not shown). A user profile stored in another memory medium such as a **portable terminal** apparatus or the like can be also used in place of that stored in the IC card.

=> d kwic 9

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 11 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

DETDEN. . . of FIG. 1 and which is deemed necessary for the proper operation of multi-cell wireless systems, is the ability to

**track movement** of the wireless terminals from cell to cell. (As indicated above, in the context of the FIG. 1 system, each base station defines a cell.) Indeed, the arrangement of FIG. 1 is able to track a **wireless terminal** as it roams from the neighborhood of one base station of a switch to the neighborhood of another base station of the same switch. Moreover, as will be shown below, the ability exists for tracking a **wireless terminal** even as it roams from the base station of one switch to the base station of another switch. This tracking. . .

=> d kwic 10

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 11 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . of FIG. 1 and which is deemed necessary for the proper operation of multi-cell wireless systems, is the ability to **track movement** of the wireless terminals from cell to cell. (As indicated above, in the context of the FIG. 1 system, each base station defines a cell.) Indeed, the arrangement of FIG. 1 is able to track a **wireless terminal** as it roams from the neighborhood of one base station of a switch to the neighborhood of another base station of the same switch. Moreover, as will be shown below, the ability exists for tracking a **wireless terminal** even as it roams from the base station of one switch to the base station of another switch. This tracking. . .

=> d kwic 11

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 11 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA  
DETDEN. . . of FIG. 1 and which is deemed necessary for the proper operation of multi-cell wireless systems, is the ability to **track movement** of the wireless terminals from cell to cell. (As indicated above, in the context of the FIG. 1 system, each base station defines a cell.) Indeed, the arrangement of FIG. 1 is able to track a **wireless terminal** as it roams from the neighborhood of one base station of a switch to the neighborhood of another base station of the same switch. Moreover, as will be shown below, the ability exists for tracking a **wireless terminal** even as it roams from the base station of one switch to the base station of another switch: This tracking. . .

=>  
Connection closed by remote host